TION SALES.

POMEROY & CO. FRIDAY'S SALE. April 10, at 9 1-2 o'clock, GE STOCK OF SECOND-HAND

UPT STOCK OF UORS, & CIGARS AUCTION. at 13 o'elock. 500 bottles choice ourbon, choice, 15,000 cigars, high LISON, POMEROY & CO., P. GORE & CO. UCTION. April 11, at 9 o'clock he Latest Spring Styles of d Furnituré.

and Wood-top Tables, Mattresses, Mirrors, d Ware, Show Cases, Desks, d. Grockery, e Second-hand Truck and Cover. New Buggies and Harness. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

THAYER & CO., AUCTION. INT RESIDENCE. North Clark-st.,

moon, April 13, at \$ 1-3, on the Premises.

at residence No. 550 North Chark.

The house is a new 3-story and finished through the foreman in the firm of the BUTTERS & CO., MADISON-ST., Dearborn and Clark.) Partors and Conservations of the Conservation BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers. HALL SELL

SEHOLD EFFECTS 217 South Sangamon-st., at 10 o'clock, on the premises.

at 10 o'clock, on the premises.

aber, and Dining-Room Sois, Braase, Library-Table, Marble Tables

toice Chromos, Bronze Clock, and

Das-Fixeres, Kitchen Furnitare,

WM. A. BUTTERS CO.,

Aucticases.

hamber Sets. Dressing Cases, immendes, Centre and Ext. Table et and General Merchandies. TSH, SON & CO. Actions.

DD & WILLIAMS,

P. HARRISON.

AL NOTICE.

SOE OF THE STOOK OF

BLES, ENGRAVINGS, OUTH CLARK-ST.,
DAY, prior to REMOVAL This
icon occur again. Attend to day for
N. P. HARRISON, Auctionsel. April 11, at 9% o'clook,

NITURE, Crockery, &c. and Parlor, Chamber, and Dising and Wood-top Tables, Mattrews (Chairs, Lounges, Mirrors and Plarse line of socond-hand Carpes, 1,000 2bs. White Lead.

M. P. HARRISON, Auctionses, 204 and 206 East Madleous, OCK TO RENT ISH, SON & CO.,

ROUGHT-IRON PIPE, Steam Warming Apparatus, MANUPACTURED BY

RANE BROS. MANUPACTURING CO. 4 10 North Jefferson-st.

# The Chicago Daily Tribune.

CHICAGO, SATURDAY, APRIL 11, 1874-TWELVE PAGES.

OF CHICAGO, MANUFACTURERS OF STEM & KEY-WINDING WATCHES.

Most Fashionable and Desirable Styles in Dress Silk and Felt

126 CLARK-ST.

COOPER & HENNEGEN ERBY & BARNES, CORRECT STYLES

Gentlemen's Hats. THE GREAT ADELPHI HAT. TOUMANS' celebrated Dress Hat. 101 MADISON-ST.

HIBREWSTER.

Clark and Madison, LARGEST STOCK, GREATEST VARIETY, And FINEST QUALITIES.

MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.

SHIRTS, Collars, CUFFS.

WILSON BROS.,

SHIRTS

HARRIS & COBB, LAW PUBLICATIONS.

**GRANGE DIRECTORY** 

A Complete Directory of Farmers' Granges and Clubs of the Northwest, comprising Illinois, Iowa, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Kansas, Nebraska, Missouri, Ohio, Indiana, and Michigan, has been prepared from the latest official sources, and is offered to those destring to communicate with them on the most liberal terms. The list embraces about 10,000 organizations, with a membership of at least haif a million, giving the name and post-office address of the Secretary or Master of each. For full particulars and terms, address H. D. EMERY, Chicago, Ill., Care Prairie Farmer Co.

MEDICAL Medical and Electrical Institute FOR THE CARE AND TREATMENT OF

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN NERVOUS & CHRONIC DISEASES

123 Calemetav. is within two blocks of Twenty-ess. Depot of the Illinois Central Railroad and the Regan Central Railroad. It is one block east of Co-Grove horse-earn at Twenty-third-st. crossing, which makes connection with all the other street-are lines.

FUSTIN HAYES, M. D., Resident Physici BUSINESS CARDS.

**ECLIPSE WIND MILL CO** 

BELOIT, WIS.,
Manufacture the celebrated Eclipse Wim
Mill IRON PUMPS, of superior style an
finish: IRON CYLLINDERS; DRIVI
WELL POINTS; SEAMLESS DRAWN
BRAN CYLINDERS. Orders
from the
Trade solicited. PRICES LOW. Send for
Price List.

MRS. DOWNER, Herb Doctress
Is wanted to attend Goo. A. Batth, Blackberry, Ill., wh
is morse. Any one knowing where Mrs. Downer is will
confer a favor by spuding by address to the above, or b
lesting her know of this advertisement.

MISS S. A. RICHARDS. Insurance Broker,

DENTAL CARD. DR. M. W. SHRRWOOD'S Dental-Rooms are removed to the northwest corner of State and Madison-sts., Dore Block, Room is. The best artificial techt are made. Gives Vitalized Air, and extracts teeth without pain. PRINTERS. STATIONERS. &c.

Tin Cash & Office Boxes CULVER, PAGE, HOYNE & CO.,

GENERAL NOTICES 6 Cts. a Glass. IMPORTED LAGER BEER. A dozen of bottled, for family use, at \$1.20, at the Gunther's Candies."

Over the Currency Bill.

Disastrous Failure.

Circulation Stricken Out.

As also the Provision for the Monthly Issue of Gold Notes.

Kelley's 3.65 Bond Proposition Goes by the Board.

The Senate Bill Likely to Be Finally Adopted.

Facts Elicited in the District Investigation.

lent Measurements

NATIONAL FINANCES.

there was one uniform result, and that

IN FAVOR OF THE INFLATIONISTS.

One by one the conservative propositions were defeated, and, with each decisive victory, the inflationists grew more jubilant. The voting will be renewed, and possibly a conclusion may be reached, to-morrow. The opinion of shrewd managers and observers on the floor is, that the Senate bill will be adopted, and free banking authorized. A proposition will be made to-morrow to add a provision to the House bill under, consideration, directing the retirement of green-backs to the amount of 25 or 30 per cent of the amount of new National Bank currency that may be issued as fast as it is issued, but there is small hope that the amendment will receive decent consideration.

\*\*RORGAN AND LOGAN\*\*, and other Senatorial inflationists, were on the floor of the House during the proceedings to-day, watching the course of events with great interest.

THE DISTRICT INVESTIGATION.

and Hubbell to participate in the mancial struggle in the House, to-day's session of the District Investigating Committee was necessarily contracted and comparatively uninteresting. Only three witnesses were examined, and being all of domestic stock, their evidence was not of peculiar interest. The testimony of Mr. Barney, the Engineer of the Board of Public Works, confirmed to an eminent degree the charge of the memorialists that

FALSE AND EXAGGERATED MEAUSREENTS were made of the work performed by contractors, but, inasmuch as there are three engineers now at work measuring all the improvements made by the Board, Mr. Barney was not seriously taxed by the atforneys.

OL. JENSINS AND MR. C. E. RAY, of Chicago, whose connection with the De Golyer & McClelland contracts has already been mentioned in your dispatches, were in attendance, but it was concluded to postpone their examination until Monday, when they are expected to make some important disclosures.

Mr. CHITTENDEN

is expected to arrive here on Sunday, but it is claimed that he will refuse to "peach" on his friends.

Mr. Murtagh, proprietor of the National Re-

is expected to arrive here on Sunday, but it is claimed that he will refuse to "peach" on his friends.

Mr. Murtagh, proprietor of the National Republican, who was exposed by Contractor Collins yesterday, prints the following UNBLUBBING AVOWAL of his willingness—to share in the profits of contracts in this morning's issue of his newspaper. It will be observed that he does not attempt to deny the truth of Collins' testimony:

All we have to say is that we have not made a single dollar in any contract under the Board, and we have no interest whatever in any contract, now pending. We do not do this because we deem there is any impropriety whatever in having a contract, but in order to gratify the extreme anxiety which some people seem to emertain in regard to our private affairs. The only regred we have in the whole matter is that we were not fortunate enough to have had a good contract and plenty of money to execute it.

(To the Associated Press.)

THE DETAILED REFORT.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 10.—At the investigation into the District of Columbia affairs today, Thomas Lucas was placed on the stand to prove the priority of the contract awarded to him for paving K street, which was subsequently awarded to Bingham, the Postmaster of Philadelphia, who is said, by Gov. Shepherd, to be the President of the Biddie Keystone Paving Company. The object of the memorialists was to prove that Bingham sub-let and sold his contract, and that the Governor gave the work his personal attention.

York avenues, Adjourned until Monday.

THE SANBORN CONTRACTS.

tor Chandler, will be argued to-morrow before Chief Justice Cartter, of the District Court, on writs of certiorari and supersedeas. Montgomery Blair, Jeremish S. Black, and Gen. Birney will appear for Mr. Buell, and will argue that the Police Court, where the case now rests, has no jurisdiction.

MINNESTOR LAND-GRANTS.

The Senate Committee on Public Lands to-day agreed to report favorably Mr. Bamsey's bill reviewing and continuing for two years the landgrants heretofore made by Congress to Minnesota in aid of the construction of the St. Paul & Pacific Raiiroad Company's lines from St. Cloud to St. Vincent, and from Saul Rapids to Brainard. The bill contains a clause protecting all the rights acquired by settlers, regardless of the previous grant of any or all sof ead lands.

NOMINATION CONTEMED.

revious grant of any or all of eaid lands.

NOMINATION CONFIRMED.

The Senate confirmed the nomination of Benjamin P, Avery, of California, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to China.

ALLEGED CORRUPTION.

The Committee also agreed to give Mr. Lutterell, of California, an opportunity on Monday to expose the alleged corruption in the management of the Central Pacific Railroad.

ZOOLOGICAL GARDEN.

to expose the alleged corruption in the management of the Central Pacific Railroad.

ZOOLOGICAL GARDEN.

The Senate Committee on the District of Columbia to day agreed to report a bill providing for the establishing a Zoological Garden in the District. This enterprise is a private one, but will be conducted on the same plan adopted for the Corcoran art gallery, which allows the corporators the privilege of charging an admission fee of 25 cents three days each week.

[Te the Associated Press.]

MASHINGTON, D. C., April 10.—The Government is having prepared a medal commemorative of the late Prof. Agassiz, and his devotion to, and achievements in, science.

THE DIPLOMATIC STRVICE.

The House Committee on Poreign Relations to day comcluded the consideration of the bill revising the grades and salaries of Consuls and Consuls-General. The most important amendment is to establish the office of Consul-General at Berlin, Melbourne, and City of Mexice; and, at the request of the Hebrew Convention recently held at Chicago, the Committee recommended the establishment of a Consulate at Bucharest, Roumania.

THE UTAH COUTS.

the establishment of a Consulate at Bucharest, Roumania.

THE UTAH COURTS.

The House Judiciary Committee to-day heard District Attorney Cory, of Salt Lake City, in advocacy of action by Congress which shall give the United States Court in Utah the proper and exclusive jurisdiction of criminal offenses, and thus provide for the suppression of polygamy.

EXTRADITION TREATT.

Official proclamation is made by the President of the ratification of the treaty between the United States and Salvador for the surrender of criminals. It is expressly provided that extradition shall not apply to any arms or offense of a political character. The treaty is to continue for ten years.

The SPEAKER—The Chair cannot allow that to be discussed.

Mr. COX—It has already been discussed.

Mr. BUTLER—I have said to the contrary, and, if the gentleman's ears had been as acute as they are long, he would have understood me.

[Laughter.]

Mr. COX—The gentleman ought to have long ears, for he is the organ of this Administration.

Mr. HALE (N. Y.)—I ask the gentleman from Massachusetts if I correctly understood him as proposing to take from the Speaker's table and pass the Senate bill, and that he does not propose to take that as a finality, but only as an entering-wedge, for that further increase of the currency which he deems desirable?

Mr. BUTLER—I did not use the words "entering-wedge."

Mr. BUTLER—I did not use the words "entering-wedge."

Mr. HALE—I did not use the words "entering-wedge."

Mr. HALE—I did not understand.

Mr. BUTLER (interrupting)—I will make my remarks clear to the most moderate capacity.

(Loud laughter.] The Senate has passed a bill to which the country is sooking with anxiety. I want that bill to become a law as establishing the principle on which Congress means to act in regard to this great question. That is all.

Mr. FRYE—Did not the gentleman then say he proposed to spit on his hands and start anew? Hr. BUTLER—Yes.

Mr. COX—Then I would not like to have his hands. [Loud laughter.]

After further discussion in the same vein, the House commenced to vote.

The first vote was on Butler's motion to lay on the table the motion to reconsider the postponement of the vote, and it was defeated by the casting vote of the Speaker, amid great excitement. The vote was amounced as yeas, 126; nays, 126, whereupon the Speaker voted no.

The vote in detail is as follows:

Pending the previous question, are all to the table.

The House refused to lay the bill on the table, —yeas, 82; nays, 185.

The previous question was then seconded on on Negley's and helley's amendments. Mr. Kelley's amendment was substituted for Negley's, and then a vote was taken on inserting Kelley's, and then a vote was taken on inserting Kelley's, and then a vote was taken on inserting Kelley's, and then a vote was taken on inserting Kelley's, and then a vote was taken on inserting Kelley's, and then a vote was taken on inserting Kelley's, and then a vote was taken on inserting Kelley's, and then a vote was taken on inserting Kelley's, and then a vote was taken on inserting Kelley's, and then a vote was a great deal of excitement attending this vote, as it was very close, and several members at the supreme moment changed their votes.

A motion to adjourn over till Monday was defeated—yeas, 102; nays, 123.

After a good deal of time spent over a parliamentary snarl, the House, at five minutes past 6, adjourned.

The Currency bill comes up at 1:50 o'clock tomorrow, with the seventh and eighth sections struck out.

NEW YORK.

The Panama-Union-Pacific-and-Pacific-Mail Combination—A Clergyman Found Guilty of Unclerical Conduct—The Luxury Enjoyed by Boss Tweed.

TRANSPORTATION COMBINATION.

NEW YORK, April 10.—Representatives of the Panama and the Union Pacific Railroais and the Pacific Mail Steamship Corporation held a meeting yesterday and outlined their proposed agreement. The Union Pacific Directors wished the rates of freight on tes to be raised to the former standard, 5 cents a pound. This was opposed by the Pacific and Panama Directors, who think there is more money in carrying tes at 4 cents a pound, as by that rate traffic will be attracted. There are to be still further conferences before any agreement is signed.

Achergyman condenses.

The Rev. T. T. Kendrick, the pastor of the Grand Street Methodist Church, Brooklya, who has been on trial for a few days past on charges of non-clerical acts, has been found guilty by the Investigating Committee of being under the influence of liquor in church one evening, and of conduct unbecoming a Christian by approving of promiscuous dancing. Friends of Mr. Kendrick charge that the whole proceedings, the trial, and verdict, are a part of a compiracy to destroy him.

TWEED'S QUARTERS.

Commissioner Stern has made a reply to the allegations that he was outstepping the powers of his office to mitigate the punishment of William M. Tweed, and says that Tweed might, in the eyes of his bitterest annagonists, deserven on greater consideration than the meanest culprit, burglar, highwayman, or shop-lifter; but he certainly is entitled to no less consideration. He says that Tweed's room is little better than a large cell. There is no such thing as wall-paper. A few lyards of paper-muslim are tacked around the walls, to guard against moisture. The carpet apoken of dissolves itself into a couple of old rags, and the library, is a simple shelf, with a few books on it.

TRANSPORTATION CONTRACT. Special Disputch to The Chicago Tribune.
St. Louis, April 10.—The head officers of the Kansas Pacific Railway to-day received a telegram from Wasnington saying the contract til April of next year for transporting Indian, military, and other Government supplies on Bonte No. 2, has been awarded to their road. The transportation will be performed from Las Animas.

Darnorr, April 10.—Reports from the straits show warm weather, with light southwest wind, but no change in the ine.

Buyrato, N. Y., April 10.—Prop Cuyahoga, the first boat of the season, left this port this afternoon for Bay City and Chicago. At 5 o'clock she was still in sight, working her way through the ice.

NUMBER 231.

1-Jao THE GALLOWS.

furderers Executed at Albany, N. T.,

Exciting Scenes at the Latter Place.

The Condemned, a Colored Man. Ad-

ALBANY, N. Y., April 10.—Lowenstein was ex-ecuted at 2:13 this afternoon, for the murder of a one-armed peddier, last fall. He maintained to the last that he was innocent.

NORMAL.

OBITUARY.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Injunction Granted to Prevent the Payment of \$13,000 Surplus Tax.

Special Dispotch to The Chicago Tribune.

An injunction has been issued restraining the County Treasurer from paying over \$13,000 aurplus tax, according to the provisions of the grab law of 1869. The people of this county have no railroad debt and do not like the idea of paying obligations incurred by others. If necessary, the case will be taken to the Supremo Court.

PAPER HANGINGS, &c. DOWN SHE GOES!

VOLUME 27.

WALL PAPER. DECORATIONS. WINDOW SHADES. LACE CURTAINS. LAMBREQUINS,

BEDDING. AT PRICES NEVER BEFORE OFFERED IN THIS MARKET.

We Defy Competition. HILGER, JENKINS & FAXON,

107 State-st. BOOTS AND SHOES.

All dealers in Boots and Shoes who would buy the MOST goods, of the BEST quality, for the LEAST money, should call on

the popular Wholesale House of **A.S. RICHARDSON & CO.** 

128 & 130 Franklin-st.

REAL ESTATE.

By C. C. THAYER & CO., AT AUCTION.

AN ELEGANT RESIDENCE,

No. 599 North Clark-st., AND LOT SOXISS FEET, m Monday Afternoon, April 13, at 3 1-2 O'Clock, on the Premises.

and Fifty-four feet on Twelfth. So much e Machinery, Shafting, &c., as may be ed will be sold with the property. GOSS & PHILLIPS MFG. CO. FOR SALE i the Large Residence on the West Side, obeap and assay terms, or will exchange. Immediate possession. E. F. BAVLEY,
Boom 20. No. 156 Washington-st.

FINANCIAL. DIME SAVINGS
Control by the Consum State of Hinois.
Barduniyely a Bank. 105 CLARK-ST., Methodist Church Block.

for per cent empound interest on deposits. Pass books free. How also, invested for others on Bond and Mortage in small man at 10 per cent interest; no charge to another man at 10 per cent interest; no charge to impler for shiftened or legal examination of title.

We. Kinger Erzep, Cashier.
MOTE-During the recognit panic, this Bank has paid all aposits in demand, without notice. COAL OR TRANSPORTATION

DOOK.

The 340 fact of Dock Property at the west and Lakest. Bridge, formerly occupied by UNION TRANSPORTATION COMMIT, to rent. Apply to MATTOOKS & MASON, 523 Wabash-av. FOR RENT.

LA SALLE BLOCK (Gallup & Hitchcock, const. R. W. corner LaSalle and Madison-Beveral very desirable Offices in this WTRE-FROOF BUILDING, WITH VAILUE, STEAM-HEATING, ELEVA-10E, etc., are yet for rent on reasonable B. W. THOMAS & BEMENT, 132 LaSalle-st., main floor. TO RENT. JIBBR OR COAL DOCK

DEET. 250 feet front on Twelfth-st.
name back to the Empire Slip, with railadconnections, near Twelfth-st. bridge.
Apply to
M. PETRIE.
163 Washington-st., Bacement. DOCK TO RENT In South Branch, near Halsted-st.

AT BRIDGEPORT,
thy complet by Great Eastern Railroad; 500 feet
tracks from Chicago & Alton. See To Loase
Apply to
150 Washington-st., Rosm 32. WROUGHT IRON PIPE.

# WASHINGTON.

A Lively Time in the House

Butler's Little Game Meets with

The Provision for Banks Without

Further Testimony Concerning Fraudu-

Yesterday's Testimony in the San-

tactics in carrying on the conflict, but there was one uniform result, and that IN FAVOR OF THE INFLATIONISTS.

THE DISTRICT INVESTIGATION.

FRAUDULENT MEASURENENTS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 10.—In consequence of the illness of Senator Thurman, the unavoidable absence of Representative Jewett, and the desire of Representatives Wilson, Hamilton, Bass, and Hubbell to participate in the financial struggle in the House, to-day's session of the District Committee.

Brailey,
Bright,
Brown,
Bucknet,
Bundy,
Burtown,
Butier (Mass.),
Cain,
Caidwell,
Cason,
Cossua.
Clark (Mo.),
Clements,
Cobb (Ra.),
O-mingo,
Conger,
Cook,
Cromland,
Cromnae,
Gurtis,
Danford,
Darriel, or his whilingness—to share in the profits of contracts in this morning's issue of his newspaper. It will be observed that he does not attempt to deny the truth of Collins' testimony:

All we have to say is that we have not made a single dollar in any contract under the Board, and we have no interest whatever in any contract, now pending, we do not do this because we deem there is any impropristy whatever in having a contract, but in order to gratify the extreme anxiety which some people seem to emertain in regard to our private sfairs. The only regret we have in the whole matter is that we were not fortunate enough to have had a good contract and plenty of money to execute it.

It has a section of the private of the proving of the contract warded to him for paving K street, which was subsequently awarded to Bingham, the Postmaster of Philadelphia, who is said, by Gov. Shepherd, to be the President of the Biddle Keystone Paving Company. The object of the memorialists was to prove that Bingham sub-let and sold his contract, and that the Governor gave the work his personal attention.

THE EVIDENCE OF C. E. MARNET was mainly to the effect that during the rush of work when the improvements first begun, the contracts as men instances had torn up the streets before the sagmests. Separtment were the printing and distribution of public does the streets before the sagmests. Separtment were thought of the smooth the printing and distribution of public does.

REGORD A. Accounting the continue of the long testing is to continue density to the command to make the form the foundation.

CONGRESSIONAL BECORD.

SENATE.

CONGRESSIONAL BECORD.

SENATE.

CONGRESSIONAL BECORD.

SENATE.

CONGRESSIONAL BECORD.

The House bill reported from the Committee on Contract and Internal waters of any internal waters of the Committee on Com

Bice,
Robbins,
Robbin

Harmer (Ga.), Packard, Harris (Ga.), Packard, Harris (Va.), Packard, Harris (Va.), Packard, Harris (Va.), Packard, Harris (Va.), Packard, Harrison, Parker (Mo.), Paker (Mo.), Halcher, Polling, Hawler (III.), Pratt, Partt, Harleton (N. J.), Randall, Harleton (N. J.), Houghton, Ranser, Harleton (N. J.), Houghton, Ranser, Hamlin, Ray, Hyde, Rand, Kaseon, Richmond, Richmond, Keller, Robinson (O.), Rendall, Ross, Kullinger, Rusk, Kaspp, Sener, Sanaka, Loughridge, Smith (Pa.), Lamar, Sherwood, Lafland, Siosa, Loughridge, Smith (Pa.), Lowe, Southard, Martin, Standeford, McChary, Waldell, McDill (Wis.), Tyner, McJunkin, Waddell, Whitehead, Millishe, Williams (Ind.), Wegley, Woodworth, Nillack, Young (Ga.)—126.

and Pulaski, Tenn.

dresses the Crowd.

declined to allow either of them to be offered, and moved the previous question on Negley's from that time only a convulsive twitching of the body was seen. At 12 minutes the body was motionies, and the Doctors pronounced him dead, but the body was allowed to hang until 3 o'clock before cutting it down. Execution of Lowenstein, the Albany

Inspection of the Soldiers' Orphans' Home by Gov. Beveradge.

Special Dispatch to The Chicage Tribuna.

Noman, Ill., April 10.—Gov. Beveridge arrived here yesterday afternoon at 3 o'clock, and was driven to the Soldiers' Orphans' Home, where he remained until this morning. During his visit there, he made a tour of inspection through the institution, and expressed himself as being much pleased with the order, neatness, and economy exhibited by the management, and with the happiness and healthful appearance of the inmates. To-day he visited the State Normal School, and remained nearly the entire day, visiting all the departments, and seeing how the school is managed. This evening he is the guest of President Edwards, and to-night will proceed on his way to Washington.

Mark Miller, Esq.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DESMOINES, Is., April 10.—Mark Miller, Esq., formerly of the Ious Homeslead, and a noted horticulturist, died at his residence near this city yesterday evening. Mr. Miller was at one time editor and publisher of the Wisconsin Farmer, and had been engaged for the past thirty years in editing and publishing agricultural papers. At the time of his death he was Western editor of the American Horticulturalist. He was shout 65 years old, and left a large family and many friends.

THE MISSISSIPPI FLOODS.

NEW ORLEANS, La., April 10.—Crevasses are reported at the following plantations below this city, in addition to those reported yesterday:
Max Martin's, Casmer, Daplessee, Pierre Collete's, J. O. Gray's, Ettetenne, Dolagas, Stanton, St. Charles, Greenwood, Belhiasse, Francois and very deep. The water has rasen an incheduring the past twenty-four hours, and is reported to be running over the leves at many points below the city. The weather is clear any points below the city. The weather is clear any cool.

Minyrans, Tenn., April 10.—The officers of the steamer A. J. White bring additional information concerning the crevasse at Hushpuckary. It is the opinion of planters there that the leves was cut on Wednesday night, either by raftamen or persons living on the west side of the river, to relieve them from the threatened overflow. The crovasse is 100 yards wide, and the water is pouning through. An attempt was made yesterday trepair the leves, but it was found impossible to check the volume of water. This leves is one of the largest on the river, having a base of 30 feet and a height of 25 feet. Some twelve plantations are already threatened, and it is feared that immense damage will be done in the Eupflower, Tallepatchie, and Yanoo bottoms.

## PUBLIC OFFICES.

Interview with Superintendent Rankin, the Government

His Opinion of the Old Post-Office. the White Building, and Honore Block.

The Latter Best Adapted for a Tempo rary City Hall.

The Interior Arrangements.

present City Hall, wherein are located the
ns departments and seven of the Courts, is
ded by almost every one to be unfitted for
seconmodation, and hence there has been
lerable talk for some time past about securbuilding better adapted to the wants of the
ficials and the Judges. The rooms now
led are small, and badly lighted and venposides, the structure is in such a condition that portions of it are ted condition that portions of it are fall to the ground at any moment. The of the Council-Chamber had to dup, and supports have been placed the building to prevent it from falling at The fitting up of the old Post-Office in suggested, and the agitation of the base resulted in the submission of prop-by several property-owners, but the ses on Public Buildings, to whom they terred, have, as yet, made no recomment to the Council regarding them. He view of learning which was the better to the purpose, a reporter of Tax

the view of learning which was the better to the purpose, a reporter of Tux, yesterday afternoon, called on Mr. Superintendent of the new Post-Office, tamiliar with the old Post-Office builded this opinion. He was wifting to condite interview is subjoined: Tux old Post-Office builded in the condition of the interview is subjoined: Tux old Post-Office builded in the condition of the city and answer the requirements of the city and

kin-No, because it is not large

could be the cost of fitting it up for offices and ourt-rooms?

Mr. Rankin—I made estimates, when in Washgion, as to the cost of fitting it up temporarily in the Government offices. It contained two nail court rooms, about 25 feet in width; and at is the only width you could get out of it; it only 60 feet wide, and would require a pasqueway of 10 feet to be run through the middle make them available. My estimates were been \$50,000 and \$60,000. That was for simple natruction. a temporary roof, etc. My estimate for remodeling the building, without touch; the damaged stone, was two MUNDRED HOURAND DOLLERS.

Reporter—Did you include material on mand? Mr. Rankin—Yes, I included old material, but at has since been sold, and removed. There seven Courts to be provided for, and the allest of them would require more area than ild be procured there, unless the diffices at the is of the hall-way were cut off; and that all give but three Court rooms at the most. Leporter—In your opinion then it is inadele.

of

A MEMORIAL BUILDING.

y did not want to sell the property, but to
on to it; and the argument used by the
ble who were instrumental in making the
ster was that it was to be used for that pur-

ter—A public fibrary? ankin—That was the idea; and, if it had a proposed, it is doubtful if the exchange lave been made.

d have been made.

THE WHITE BUILDING.

PORTET—What do you think of the White ling, on Fifth avenue, opposite the Times?

Would that do for a City-fiel?

Rankin—I have not examined it, but it to me as if it were not wide enough. The building that I know of that is available dapted to the purpose,—ample in every re-THE HONORE BUILDING.

on the corner of Adams and Dearborn streets.

Reporter—What are its dimensions?

Mr. Rankun—I cannot tell you exactly, but it is about 120 feet on Adams, 190 on Dearborn, and 135 or 140 on the alley.

Reporter—Would not many alterations have to be made in the interior to accommodate the courts?

ourts?

Mr. Rankin—A few would have to be made, of source. By taking out a number of wooden partitions very handsome court-rooms could be had, is all the rooms front on the street, and are well instituted and partitions. ighted and ventilated.

Reporter—Another question, apparently irreevant, but you will see the point. How long
will it be before the new Post-Office will be ready

will it be before the new Post-Office will be ready for occupancy?

Mr. Rankin—About three years from the present time.

Reporter—How many years would it take to build a court-house and city hall provided work were commenced at once.

Mr. Rankin—It would not take any less time than we have taken for the Post-Office—four or five years. There would be no difficulty it making the alterations necessary to accommodate the courts. The Honore Block is

THE REST ARRANGED BUILDING

I ever saw, but I do not think it would be a good building for permanent occupancy; nor do I think any other structure in Chicago fit for a permanent court-house.

building for permanent occupancy; nor do I finik any other structure in Chicago fit for a permanent court-house.

Reporter—Would it do until permanent city and county buildings were erected?

Mr. Rankin—Yes; but I will tell you what I think. We haven't a permanent Government in Chicago. We have more officials than is required to run the whole Empire of Russia. There are three different Governments—county, city, and town; and the time will come, and it is not very far distant, when these three must be marged into one; and when we have

Me can go to work and erect a city-hall that will answer our wants.

puct very far distant, when these three must to mergadinio one; and when we have

see one po to work and erect a oily-hall that will see one po to work and erect a oily-hall that will see one po to work and erect a oily-hall that will see one po to work and erect a oily-hall that will see on the property of the first and the second of the per Post-Office fall up Adams street and make access to Honore Blook difficult and disarressable?

Mr. Bankin—All our material is to be placed inside the fonce. We have an arrangement with the Board of Public Weeks to that effect.

Reporter—What do your think of the present diry-hall.

Reporter—What do your think of the present diry-hall.

Reporter—What is group with the first product in the seaso of its general art of office the stockholders of the Baltimore, Pittsburgh & Chicago Reilroad Company, Indiana Division.

Reporter—Are the records safe there?

Rr. Bankin—Think it a disgrace to any city, packally to Chicago.

Reporter—What do your think of the present diry-hall because of its general art of office with the seaso of its general art of office with the seaso of its general art of office with the seaso of the general art of office with the seaso of its general art of office with the seaso of the general art of office with the seaso of the general art of office with the seaso of the general art of office with the seaso of the general art of office with the seaso of the general art of office with the seaso of the general art of office with the seaso of the general art of office with the seaso of the general art of office with the seaso of the general art of office with the seaso of the general art of office with the seaso of the general art of office with the seaso of the general art of office with the seaso of the general art of office with the seaso of the general art of office with the seaso of the general art of office with the seaso of the general art of the seaso o

and appears to have been very widely circulated. During the winter, complaints began reaching us from disappointed inmigrants; and they finally became numerous. There were also many inquaries from farmers and others in Illinois and neighboring States into whose hands the circulars of Green Brothers had fallen. The certificate was being published without date, and hence had the appearance of being fresh and genume. The signors became very much annoyed, and finally agreed upon a netice to be published in your paper, disavowing their indersement of Green Brothers enterprise as now managed. Before it was sent off, however, D. S. Green arrived in Denver, and, upon personal request, promised that our names should be no longer used by them in any way; hence our card was never published. As a proof of the impropriety of Green Brothers' Chicago publications, I will say that Edward M. McCook was not at the time Governor of Colo-

Mr. Vining discommanating again,
Mr. Vining, the General Freight Agent of the
Union Pacific Railroad, has probably had more mr. Vining, the General Freight agent of the Drion Pacific Railroad, has probably had more notoriety through the columns of the press than any other freight agent in the country. So much has already been said and written about him, that it would seem that in justice he should be let alone and be consigned to obscurity. But every day new facts come to hand showing how desirous he is to ruin Chicago, and how be is discriminating against our merchants and business men in favor of his favorite city of St. Louis, making it a duty to show how weak the managers of the Union Pacific are in letting him rum their affairs in so high-handed a manner.

At the meeting held between the General Freight-Agents of the Iowa trunk-lines and Mr. Vining it was agreed that the rates from Chicago to San Francisco should be the same as the rates from St. Louis, Hannibal, or Quincy.

Yesterday the Freight Agent of the Chicago & Burlington Road received a printed-tariff from St. Louis showing that Vining had broken his agreement, and made lower rates from St. Louis than he did from Chicago, at the same time allowing the St. Louis freight agents to bill freight through from Hannibal and Quincy, while the Chicago freight agents are prohibited from so doing.

The following comparative statement will show

lowing the St. Louis freight agents to bill treight through from Hannibal and Quincy, while the Chicago freight agents are prohibited from so doing.

The fellowing comparative statement will show the difference to favor of St. Louis:

From St. Louis, Hannibal, or Quincy to San Francisco: First class, \$3.40; second class, \$2.92; third class, \$2.57; fourth class, \$2.43; Class A, \$2.19; Class B, \$2.17; Class D, \$1.56. From Chicago to San Francisco: First class, \$3.50; second class, \$3.00; third class, \$3.50; second class, \$3.00; third class, \$2.55; fourth class, \$2.50; Class D, \$1.60.

The Union Pacific is now perfecting arrangements with the Pacific Mail Steamship Company for pooling their carolings, thus creating one great monopoly from the Atlantic to the Pacific. This accomplished, Mr. Vining will become still more discriminating against the trade of this city, and out it off from the far West, unless the Directors of the boad remove their freight-agent from the position which he holds.

The General Freight-Agents of Western Railroads have just issued a tariff of joint rates on live stock from all points of Texas, Kansas, Indian Territory, and Missouri to St. Louis, East St. Louis, East Louisiana, East Hannibal, Quincy, and Chicago. The new rates to this city will be as follows: From Denison, Tex., to Chicago, \$130; Red River, I. T., \$130; Caddo, \$130; Atoka, \$130; Red River, I. T., \$130; Caddo, \$130; Atoka, \$130; Maskogee, \$110; Gibson, \$105; Vinita, \$95; Prairie City, \$95; Chetopa, Kan., \$95; Osence, Mo., \$95; Garad, \$95; Fort Sect, \$95; Prairie City, \$95; Chetopa, Kan., \$95; Osence, Mo., \$95; Garad, \$95; Fort Sect, \$95; Prairie City, \$95; Chillicothe, \$68; Mexico, \$46; Moberly, \$46; Cameron, \$70.

The following rules shall govern the issues of stock and the control of the same on the Mr., K. & T. R. B. between Burlington and Newask, and south to Vinita; all stations on the Mr., K. & T. R. B. between Burlington and Newask, and south to Plansanton, to be \$55 per car to St. Louis or Others, or stock with the c

Stock.

But one man to be passed with any number of cars of hogs, and no return pass to be given for less than two cars. Passes with stock shall only be good on the train carrying the stock.

The Iowa trunk-lines in this city have arrang-

train sarrying the stock.

The lows trunk-lines in this city have arranged the following tariff of new through rates from Chicago to Dubuque, which will go into effect April 15, 1874: Between Chicago and Dubuque, first-class, 45 cents; second-class, 60 cents; third-class, 45 cents; second-class, 60 cents; third-class, 45 cents; fourth-class, 36 cents.

THE DETROIT ERIDGE.

The Beldge Convention held at Detroit last Wednesday, was quite stormy and turbulent. The delegates were almost equally divided on the question of a bridge or no bridge.

At the beginning of the season Mr. A. S. Bagg, of Detroit, offered the following which was referred to the Committee on Resolutions.

Resolved, That it at the sense of this meeting that a railroad tunnal across the Detroit River would be prefarable to a low bridge, if it were practicable to build one, as it would tend to concentrate many of the main lines at this point, enabling them to cross their cars and business safely and speedily without hindrance, and without obstructing the great national vessel lightway of the Northwest.

The Committee on Resolutions, consisting of E. S. Woodman, Wayne; H. J. Redfield, Monros: Daniel Striker. Barry; T. S. Cobb, Kalamazoo; John C. Blanchard, Ionia; A. N. Hart, Ingham; W. T. Mitchell, St. Clair; and Newell Barnard, Saginaw, after a long consultation, reported the following:

Resolved, That the agricultural, lumbering, manufacturing, and commercial interests of Michigan imperatively demand the construction of one or more railroad bridges across the Detroit River, at or near the City of Detroit.

Resolved, That hour delegation in Congress be, and are hereby, requested to urge upon Congress the importance of this measure, and that they employ all proper means to secture such Congress the importance of this measure, and that they employ all proper means to secture such Congress the importance of this measure, and that they employ all proper means to secture such Congressional legislation as may be necessary to secure the accompliament of

An Invention that Threatens to Supersede Horse-Cars.

Description of the One-Rail Elevated Railway.

An Experimental Trial To-day.

During the past three weeks the elevation of a wooden treatle structure round the vacant lot south of the Pacific Hotel, owned by John J. Tracy, and extending from Jackson street to Van Buren, has created an unlimited amount of speculation on the part of passers-by. During that period of time, a gang of workmen quietly but steadily pursued their work, and, although they were unusually uncommunicative on the subject, it gradually leaked out that the treatlework and the prismoidal mass of timber nailed to the top thereof was nothing more or less than the bed on which to lay the track of a specimen section of

For those who have not seen the track as at resent completed, the following description will convey an idea of its appearance:

All round the lot, which measures 400 feet in length by 70 in depth, run the treaties, made of 5 by 6 pine simbers, 16 feet in length, the lower 3 feet of which are embedded in the earth, leaving 13 feet clear standing above ground. The treaties are very firmly built, and are connected by cross-timber and braces, while the earth at their base has been thoroughly tamped. The track which runs along the top of these treaties is made simply of lumber of the commonest "cull" 1-inch boards, nalled through with teapenny naits. These boards are laid with joints so broken as to form one continuous, solid and immensely strong chord or string of simber. By the placing of wide boards in the centre and gradually-narrowing ourse at the sides this chord or track assumes the prismatic or pyramidal shape. Upon the aper of this prism is applied a heavy plate or bar of iron, which is refled into flanges to prevent what used to be termed "enake-heading" in the old days of strap-rail. The prism is 14 inches high in the centre and 2 feet wide at the base. The ron shoe or rail is 234 inches in width and 34 of an inch in thickness. So much of the nature of the railway could be learned by any one who took the trouble to examine the track, but for the additional information. The Tribune reporter, who was sent to write up

THE NEW REA IN ALIMOADING,
was obliged to call upon Mr. John Fitch, at the office in the Pacific Hotel, which that gentleman was occupying in conjunction with Mr. Grew, the inventor. Both gentlemen were found to be entimainstic believars in the new idea, and quite ready to show its peculiarities to any visitors. Mr. Fitch was evidently well pleased at the mystification which the treatle-work and track had caused to the numbers whe visited it every day, and their ingenious suggestions as to the purpose to which it would be ultimately applied. He thinks that a like crowd doubless of such incredulous people assembled on the dock of North River, New York City, to witness the wheating puff onvey at idea of its appearance:
All round the lot, which measures 400 feet in

such incredulous people assembled on the dock of North fliver, New York City, to witness the wheeming, puffing, panting Glafmont, Robert Fulton's first steamboat, which, with wind and tide favorable, could attain a speed of four miles per hour, and finds comfort in the reflection that the spinning-jouny of Richard Arkwright called forth at first the hearty contempt of the Spitalsfield weavers.

THE TRACK, as it at present stands, is a solid, handsome structura, surmounted by a complete ministure railroad-locomotive, weighing 4 tons, with hapassenger-coach attached, 7 feet in width, 8 tons an weight, and with a capacity of seating comfortably twenty-two persons. It will interest pinties who visit the new experiment to know that the same engine and coach have already been in successful operation in Philadelphia during the past ninety days, upon a track smaller in size, but similar in construction. On the Philadelphia track it has run a distance of over 1,000 miles, and it was there that Mr. Fitch first naw it and made up his mind that it was just the thing for the City of Chicago.

THE INVENTOR.

the shing for the City of Chicago.

THE INVENTOR

of the prismoidal railroad is Mr. Emmo Crew, an Ohio gentleman, but recently a resident of the State of Alabama, where he perfected the idea which he originated in the former State. It was while riding a velocipede that the idea struck him that he could make a one-rail railroad if only he could fit side wheels to insure a steady balance. He soon devised a raised prismoid track, on the sloping sides of which the side-wheels could rest and run while the bulk of the weight would be borne on the top rail. The ONE-RAIL RAILROAD has often been heard of, but no record at the Washington Patent-Office shows anything like the "prismoid" form of track, or the peculiar formation of wheels which run upon it. One of the greatest advantages to be derived from the track is the exceedingly sharp curves round which the locomotives which come it can up

the greatest advantages to be derived from the track is the exceedingly sharp curves round which the locomotives which occupy it can run. The curves in the track opposite the Grand Pacific Hotel hare of a radius of only 37½ feet, and it is the intention of Mr. Fitch to send the engine and coach round these at the rate of from five to fifteen miles per hour. No diminution of speed at the curves is necessary, while the cars keep an exact level, and there is no noise of groaning and grinding wheel-flanges. It is the UNBOUNDED BELIEF of the inventor and Mr. Fitch, and of many who have examined the track and the engine and cars which run on it, that it is a physical impossibility for the car to be thrown off the track. So, that those who attend at Tracy's block this afternoon, when they see the locomotive and coach rushing through mid-air on a single track, need not get in the slightest hit alarmed for the consequences.

Soghas those who attend at Tracy's block this afternoon, when they see the locomotive and cooch rushing through mid-ar on a single track, need not get in the elightest bit alarmed for the consequences.

As a proof of how deeply in earnest Mr. Fitch is in his wish to have the one-rail railroad become

A CHICAGO INSTITUTION,
he purchased a cargo of suitable lumber vester-day which is now being conveyed by the Illinois Central Railroad to Hide Fark, and on Monday morning he will begin the laying of a track a mile in length, extending from South Park to the property of John and T. J. Fitch, which may be the radius of a grand line of city and suburban railroad, extending from South Chicago to the north end of Wabash avenue, It is the intention to have this road under way within ninety days, and roady for running within six months. Such of this line as will run through the city will be elevated on elegant from pillars, 24 feet apart, while the track will be consistent with strength. At a distance of every four or five blocks a spiral staircase will convey passengers to a comfortable waiting-room, where they will await the agrival of their car, which, as the cars will run by a time-table, they can calculate to a nicety. There is no doubt that a line of this kind would present many many and an unpanishable breach of the crucity-to-animals ordinance; no iteration of whistles, shrieks and caths at tardy wayons in front or at cross-streets.

Mr. Fitch says that when his road is finished he will run from the city-limits to Lake street in fifteen minutes, charging only a 5-dent fare, while the fare to South Cheago will be id cents. If he accomplishes this, the contract of the men will appropriate the first of the men will not have been a front or at cross-streets.

Mr. Fitch says that when his road is finished he will run from the city-limits to Lake street in fifteen minutes, charging only a 5-dent fare, while the fare to South Cheago will be id cents. If he accomplishes this, the

Northumberland Ronse. When given that the royal cortege was the "rough" element, which pre Atcherly into a doorway. Such was the pressu that she was unable to extricate herself, at her haby, seven months old, was pressed in death.

THE COURTS.

George Hubert, the former Trustee of the P. O. B. Combany, fled a voluminous account or bill for his valuable services while acting for the Company. Hubert says that on the 6th, 7th, and 8th of January has he had divers daen discovered. O. B. Combany, filed a voluminous account or bill for his valuable services while acting for the Company. Hubert says that on the 6th, 7th, and 8th of January hat he had divers deep discussions Mathinsy in regard to his mortgage. For these three days work and drawing a bond, he charges the modest sum of \$225. For being called up at 3 a. m. he charges \$175. His expenses, including carriage-hire, for running the establishment, amount to a little over \$3.500. Modestly distrasting his own legal knowledge, he called in Messus king, Scott & Payson, and they presented a bill for \$250. The custodian's charge was \$410. And for his further services he charges on general principles the sum of \$1,500 the total being \$6,162.81. He has received, including \$1,435.30 from tickets \$1,405.71 keaving still due him \$4,756.14, which he asks may be made a first lien on the property. It being possible that the creditors would not feel contented to pay such high-priced fees, an order was issued that all persons interested should show canse within five days why such sum should not be paid.

ANOTHER SUIT UNDER THE LIQUOR LAW.

Indge Booth was engaged in trying the case of Combin against Almerdinger yesterday. The action was brought by Mary M. Conklin and a whole brood of little Conklins, to recover \$10,000 damages for the death of Mr. Conklin, who was killed by falling off a building. Mrs. Conklin draims the fall was brought about through drinking to excess in the defendant's salcon, while Almerdinger thinks the cause was a quarrel between deceased and a brother-workman. The case was concluded and given be the jury, and a verdict will be rendered this morning if say its arrived at.

SUIT ON A RANK-BARANCE.

Charles J. Ruik began a suit yesterday in the Circuit Court against his partner, George V. Christian, asking a dissolution of the partner-ship and an account. Complainant states that in November, 1873, the book, as belanced, showing the above amount to his credit, but which the bank refuses to pay.

FARTNERSHIP SQUADBLE.

Charles Arn

TTEMS.

Judge Heaton will have no further call, but will leave for home to-day. He will be here May 30, to hear motions for new trials.

The case of Price against Lediie is concluded and given to the jury.

Judge Farwell will give decisions to-day in the cases of McCallum v. Glimore, Coleman v. McKay, Dewald v. Dewald, and Moore v. Moore.

BANKHUPTCY ITEMS.

Kay, Dewald v. Dewald, and Moore v. Moore.

BANGRUPTOY TREMS.

In the matter of J. B. Mayo, the Assignee, B.
F. Norris, filed a report stating that an offer had been made by M. S. Marsh for the bankrupt's stock and fixtures at 40 per cent on the inventory price; that the expenses of the store were \$300 a month, and that the stock would better be sold at that price than kept and retailed. The bankrupt and a majority of the creditors having consented to such sale, an order was made for all persons interested to show cause by Tuesday morning why such sale should not be made.

In the matter of Frank Wentworth, Cornelius Van Schanck filed a petition stating that he had recovered a judgment sgainst Wentworth for \$1,003, and had caused an execution to be issued and levied on the property of "Browns" restaurand levied on the property of "Browns" restaur-ant. The Assignee has subsequently sold the same for about \$20,000. Van Schaäck states that his judgment was obtained in the ordinary way, and is a valid prior lies, and he asks that it may be paid in full. An order was made for the As-

be paid in full. An order was made for the Assignee to show cause in three days why such petition should not be granted.

The proceedings against Beum & Mandel were ordered to be dismissed without prejudice.

The proceedings against the Grown Brand

Heather Company will be dismissed Thursday.
SUPERIOR COURT IN ARIES.
Godfrey and Moses Saydacker began a suit for
\$1,000 against M. B. Bailey.
T. W. Fuller began a suit in replevin against
C. J. Oberg for \$1,000.
T. W. McMarco & Thompson sued B. C. Luce
for \$41,000.
J. W. McMackin & Co., for the use of William
V. Johnston brought suit accessed W. J. Nass.

J. W. McMackin & Co., for the use of William V. Johnston, brought suit against W. L. Newman, claiming \$5,000.

Runsbury Seward began a suit against G. L. Congdon for \$4,000.

The Town of Cicero filed a petition to assess the damages for opening Willow avenue from Lake to Madison street.

GROUIT COURT.

Sarah A. Campbell filed a petition against the Chicago West Division Railway Company, claiming dower in the undivided 3-6 of the S. 3/4 of the S. E. 3/4 of Secs. 12, 89, 18.

H. W. Fowler began a suit for \$2,000 against the Sinclair & Atkins Company.

the S. E. A of Secs. 12, 89, 18.

H. W. Fowler began a suit for \$2,000 against the Sinclair & Atkins Company.

THE COUNTY COURT.

In the matter of the estate of Adolph Mische, grant of administration was issued to Auton May, under an approved bond of \$7,000. Withow's connectation on file.

George W. Northrup was appointed administrator of the estate of Mary S. M. Northrup, under an approved bond of \$500.

The administrator's annual report of the estate of R. D. McFarlane was approved.

In the matter of the estate of George Lichtonberger, estation to Charles Lichtenberger, Administrator, to show cause why he should not be removed for not filing complete inventory, returnable April 22, at 10 o'clock a. m.

Letters of guardianship were issued to Ferdinand E. Cands, as guardian of Ferdinand M. Cands, a minor, under an approved bond of \$3,000.

The case of August Schmerler v. Mina Ratzsok, for forcible detainer, was on trial. Case dismissed as to Rike Ratzsak; jury waived, and submitted to Court, who finds defendant guilty, and order of writ of possession. Motion for new trial by defendant continued till next term, to be taken up on notice.

The claim of John Toohey, for \$100 against the estate of Margaret L. Commerford, was allowed; and that of Samuel C. Skinner, for \$115.50 against the estate of Richard Mason, Sr., was also silowed.

THE CALL MONDAY.

JUDGE FARWELL—1,576 to 1,400.

THE CALL MONDAY.

JUDGE BOOTH—69 to 88, except 38.

JUDGE JAMESON—101 to 213, 217, 219.

JUDGE McROENTS—18, 16, 19 to 37, 40 to 49, JUDGE JAMESON—101 to 121, except 113 and 120.

JUDGE SAITH—Assists Judge McRoberts.

JUDGE SMITH-Assists Judge McRoberts

JUDGE SMITH—Assists Judge McRoberts.

JUDGEMINTS.

SUPERIOR COURT—CONFESSIONS—John Nelson v. ohn Flood, \$430.—Durand Brothers v. Anna Toback and Henry Toback, \$74.54.—Francis Jackson v. Samuel J. Walker and J. E. Young, \$7,541.20.

JUDGE McRoberts—W. S. Cooper et al. v. John C. Ryan, \$457.08.—D. P. Cubberty v. James A. Scott, \$300.—John H. Mortuner et al. v. William Kurks, \$1,695.90.

—John H. Mortuner et al. v. William Kurks, \$1,695.90.

—John Gleen v. R. Kundson and A. J. Kundson, \$333.75.—W. B. La Parless al. v. John C. and Elizabeth Niepel; flieding, \$720.50.—Jacob Stroim v. Houis Reinart; verdict \$12.40, and motion for new trial.

JUDGE SMITH—Richard D. Kirby v. Cyrns F. Miller, A. Swick, Henry Sears, E. B. Sears, and E. W. Beattle; verdict, \$314.44, and motion for new trial.

Cribtur Court—Stogs Rockes—Empire Machine Works v. Thomas L. Parker and John Forsythe; werdict, \$1,600, and meiton for new trial.

JUDGE BOOTH—George E. Welling et al. v. W. J. O'Nelli sid John O'Nelly Hadgment by agreement against W. J. O'Nelli for \$40.42.

A Casse of Misimpplied Gifts.

A Case of Misapplied Gifts.

From the Springfell (Russ.) Republicus.

Certain people of our acquaintance are never tired of wondering at Gen. Butler's brains, pluck, threwdness, andselty, prodigious faculty for hard work, the number of cases he tries, the bigness of the fase he pockets for trying them. Some of these people are in our own line of

ing, when we hear the General's admirers runng over the catalogue of his qualities, of address of the Pennsylvania Judge to the priser at the bar. "Young man," said his flow "Providence has blessed on with health strength, instead of which you to about country stealing sheep."

CANADA.

The Hiel Case in Parliament. Hotien for His Exputsion—Government Finances.—Agricultural Interests—The Proposition to Make the Dake of Edinburgh Governor-General.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OTTAWA, Canada, April 10.—The Rt. Hen. Sir John A. Macdonald, though in the House during the afternoon session yesterday, absented himself in the evening again, during the consideration of the Riel case. Attorney-General Clarke, of Manit

amined at the bar of the House, and the sup-mons of the House to Riel being disregarded, Bowell gave notice that on Menday next he would move that Louis Riel, a member of this House for the electoral district of Provencher, in the having been found against him and warrants is-sued for his apprehension, and said Louis Riel having fled from justice, and having falled to obey an order of the Rouse that he should at-tend in his place on Thursday, the 9th of April, 1874, be expelled from the House.

A committee has been granted by the House to inquire into the condition of the agricultural interests, with a view to accertaining if pro-lection against foreign importations of grain is

tection against foreign importations of grain is necessary.

THE GOVERNMENT ESTIMATES

for 1874 5 amount, is round numbers, to \$42,000,000. The new Finance Minister is beset with difficulties on every hand, induced by indifference, a systematic application of public funds to serve political ends, and the purchase of political support by his predecessors is office. However, the country's general prosperity is unquestioned. Both public and private credit is good, but public commence is strengthened by the full knowledge of the state of affairs, and the ability of those in power to deal with them.

THE GOVERNOS-GENERALEMET.

TORONTO, April 16.—The Holos discusses the possibility of Canada having a royal Governor-General, a successor to Lord Dufferin in the person of the Duke of Edinburgh. It considers the matter both from a colonial and imperial standpoint, and concludes groun its inadvisability. Its conclusions are thus summed up:

From whatever goint of view we approach the pro-

From whatever soint of view we approach the pr posal of making the Duke of Edinburgh Governo General of Canada, we see difficulties, and difficulties of such magnitude that with regret we place the a tractive notion of being governed for four years by Royal Duke among the estegory of impractical

VESSEL BUILDING.

QUEBEO, April 10.—Forty-four vessels of all sizes, to be ready for sea in May and June, valued at \$1,250,000 are being built in and about this city.

ued at \$1,250,000 are being built in and about this city.

170 the Associated Press.]

BIEL'S CASE IN PARLIAMENT.

OTTAWA, Ont., April 10.—Atty-Gen. Clarke, of Maintoba, was again examined on the Riel question before the House of Commons has night. The evidence went to show that, for some time subsequent to Clarke's arrivel in Manitoba, and anterior to the criminal proceedings taken against Riel, he (Clarke's Inad been fully aware of Riel's movements, and had tried to dissuade him from becoming a candidate. Clarke acknowledged that he had once offered to fight Riel at ten paces because the latter was impertinent, and he (Clarke) had received an anonymons letter saying his life was in danger if he persisted in his course with regard to Riel. The order of the day for Riel's attendance in his place in the House was then read, and no response being given. Detective Hamilton was called to the Ber, and gave evidence to the effect that he had done all in his power to arrest Reil, but had been unsuccessful. Constable MeVeity gave similar evidence. Bowell said if the Government did not take action in the matter he would give notice of a motion for Reil's expalsion on Monday night.

THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL SHIP.

FINANCIAL.

Bumored Suit to Recover \$1,500,000 from Commodore Vanderbilt-The Affair an Outgrowth of the Late Panic.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuns.

New York, April 14.—One of the rumors floating around Wall street to-day was to the effect that James H. Banker had began suit against Commodore Vanderbilt to recover \$1,500,000. It will be remembered that, during the early part of the panic, much excitement was created by the failure of George Bird, Grinnell & Co., brokers for Banker, Schell, and the late Horaco & Clark. This firm was carrying a west lead of by the failure of George Bird, Grinnell & Co., brokers for Banker, Schell, and the late Horace E. Clark. This firm was carrying a wast load of Lake Shore stock, and, despite all efforts of the combination, their brokers had to fail. Stories of frand and mismanagement in the affairs of the road were rife at the time, but finally Commodore vanderbilt succeeded in diverting popular attention from these stories. It was understood that one of the Commodore's purposes in making this interference was to save Banker from rule. A document is understood to have been formally registered, in which James H. Banker conveys to Vanderbilt a large amount of real estate, houses, and furniture in this city. The paper begins as follows: "For, and in consideration of, 9700,000 in hand paid, we, James H. Banker and wife do convey to Cornelius Vanderbilt, his heirs and sasigns, forever, the following property, which includes much valuable real estate in different parts of the city.

Appended to this document is another signed by Vanderbilt, in which he acknowledges the received and delivered as a mortgage," to secure payment of all moneys due him from Baukar. When these moneys are paid the Commodore signess to convey the property back without reserve.

No positive information was obtainable on the street about the suit, but the theory most generally current was that Banker was not satisfied with the results of the assignment, and was bringing suit with the intention of recovering the property.

Among those who were acquainted with the Lake-Shore trouble in panic times, this story was believed.

Ex-Judge Hilton, Banker's attorney, is out of the city, but his son and law-partner was found by a reporter at his office. He expressed mide surprise at the story. He said that as yet no proceedings had been begun, and it was possible tinat the matter would be arranged without recourse to the courts. Mr. Vanderbilt's attorneys say that they have not been served with any papers in the matter.

THE FARMERS.

Meeting of the Jefferson County
(DL) Farmers' Association.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

Mr. Vermon, Ill., April 10.—The Farmers' Association of this county met at the Court-House in this city to-day. The meeting was called to order at 1 o'clock by the President, John Milbanks, who introduced Capt. James Creed, of Marion County, who entertained the audience for half an hour in his best style. He showed up the

for half an hour in his best style. He showed up the CORRUPTIONS OF EXISTING PARTIES, the necessity of a change in the Administration, which was using its power to perpetuate itself regardless of the interests of the people, and that the people must take the matter into their own hands it they hoped for a redress of grievances that were impoverishing labor and building up an aristocracy of wealth inimical to our tree institutions.

Secretary of the State Farmers' Association, was next introduced, who, in a speech of two hours, handled the great questions that are now agitating the people in his usual effective manner. He was especially severe upon such local papers as, under the guise of friendship for the movement, are using their columns to traduce what they deal the leaders; using such epithets as "deadbeats," soreheads," corrupt politicians, "etc., hoping thereby to destroy the confidence in these men, that they may be anabled to keep them within the party lines as usual; put the

THE FARMERS OUT LOOSE PROM PARTY and elected their entire ticket for county offic and, notwithstanding the howl of the old p that, by electing a man for County Judge was not learned in the law they had bron

he says he contributed materially to Ram first election to the Senate, but since a cool has grown up between them, feeded on contributed on the not likely to be removed. Also, that his chase of the Piener, the agreement for is understood to be complete, is a business

chase of the Proper, the agreement for which is understood to be complete, is a business and not a political enterprise. The Proper for itself amounces, without denying the impending change of ownership, that it will remain unchanged politically.

It as been reported here for everal days that detectives had discovered that J. K. Tucker, of Minnespolis, executed the forged papers which were passed last week upon the Merchants and Marina National Banks of this city. He was convicted of a like offense three years ago, sent to the State Prison, and purdoned out last summer by Gov. Austin. The report appears to be greatly unjust to Tucker, who is engaged in noncrable employment for friends who have the utmost faith in his desire and power to remain his former good name. mer good name.

RELIGIOUS.

ilinois German Evangelical Confer

Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

KANKAKEL. Ill., April 9.—The thirtieth annual session of the Illinois German Evangelical Conference opened in this city to-day. Ministerial candidates have been under examination for two days prior to the formal opening of the Conference. The body now in session is composed of about eighty delegates, representing all persons of the State. They are an intelligent, earnest assemblage of middle-aged men, and devote themselves heartily and seriously to the business before them.

themselves heartily and seriously to the business before them.

The session was opened by Bishop J. J. Bester, of Chicago, who is the presiding officer. He delivered a pointed address, calling the attention of the members to the daties and responsibilities devolving upon them in their delegated especity.

The Rev. M. Stamm was appointed the German Secretary, and the Rev. D. B. Byers, English Secretary. Reporters for various papers were appointed.

The members were then examined with reference to their moral conduct, and according to

Discussions upon various matters coming within the province of the Conference were interspersed through the session, and many intelligent and practical hints were thrown out by different speakers.

Other delegates are still expected, and the probability is that the roll-call will exhibit an attendance of nearly 100 ere the Conference adjourns.

SHOND DAY.
Special Dismitch to The Chicago Tribuna.
KANKAREE, April 19. The stiendance to day
was somewhat larger than yesterday.
Report of Committee on Boundaries adopted.
The Roys. S. Swartz, L. Glasser, and John
Dungel were located. The Revs. J. Kurtz. and
A. Gagle were also located, but will remain in
the innermor another year.
The Rev. E. E. Condo received his credentials,
and will unite with the Kansas Conference.
John Trey, Wesley Farner, C. Koch, Charles
Ringle, Henry Eller, D. W. Fink, received probatchary liseance to preach.
The Rev. J. W. Morh was reinstated as Elder,
from which office a pravious Conference dismissed him.
A committee was appointed to report upon the
propriety of permitting sociables and other entertainments to be given under the sanction of
the Church.

the Church.

The Rev. W. Gessle was re-elected to the office of Presiding Elder.

Presiding Elders were stationed as follows:
Chicago District, G. Vester; Naparville District,
W. Gasale; Prespot: District, H. Rohland;
Mendota District, Jacob Shafale; Peoris Dis-

At was decided to hold the next annual Co ence at Elgin, on the 8th of April. The present session will probably last the Monday. Cincinnati Branch of the the Women's Foreign Missionary Society.
Columns Branch of the Women's Foreign Missionary Society to-day, the following officers were elected: President, Mrs. Bishop Clark; Trassurer, Mrs. W. B. Dayis; Becording Secretary, Miss G. A. Lishrop; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. G. E. Doughty; and Anditor, the Rey. L. Hitchcock, all of Cinninnati. The next meeting of the Society will be held in Cincinnati.

NATIONAL AGRICULTURAL CONGRESS

nest meeting of the Society will be held in Cincinnsti.

\*\*NATIONAL AGRICULTURAL CONGRESS\*\*

\*\*Presidents-Order of Business.\*\*

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\*\*Presidents-Order of Business.\*\*

The third session of this Congress will be held at Allahas. Ga. May 18, 1878. This location at fords to Northern appresentatives an ascellent opportunity to learn something of Southern agricultures, and or this ground the nelection was strongly favored by the Northern delegation at Indianapolis. The pocessary arrangements for the occasion will, it is understood, be studied and complete.

\*\*Representation.\*\*—This is a purely representative hody, wince, by the ammended Constitution, agricultural or kindred societies which sinal have for may contribute) \$5 to defray incidental arrangements for the body are entitled to one delegate cash, without reference to the number of membership. This includes State Boards of Agriculture, Horticulture, and Forman's Associations and Farmers Clubs.

\*\*Objects-Conventants.\*\*—By an enumal gathering of representatives of the industrial and producing classes from different parts of the Union, representing every phase of agriculture, from this strictly scientime to the thoroughly practical, to eliminate and treat of those interests of the farmer, which are general; to consider agriculture in a cational, not local, point of view; to suggest remedies for the many difficulties and deadwintages under which the farmer mow labors; the promotion of an intelligent understanding of political economy in its relation to agriculture in a cational, not local, point of view; to suggest remedies for the many difficulties and deadwintages under which the farmer mow labors; the president which the farmer mow labors; the president which the farmer and consider agriculture in a cational producing the principal contents of special points and the sincers and able advocate of agriculture is all its departments, in his St. Louis address, was: "Foster them of the particular of the

portation flow far is Legislation and What Is the Relative Juristic grees and State Legislative. Horn More, III. (Discussion) Moro, III. (Discussion).

Friday, May 15, 9 a.m.—Reports and laneous Quisiness. 10 a.m.—Reports and laneous Quisiness. 10 a.m.—American of Transion as Affecting Agriculture; it have a Awells, Korwich, Conn. (Discuss p. m.—Americanis to Constitution; electrons, p. m.—Americanis to Constitution; electrons, p. m.—Americanis of next meeting, 7 p.; operative Business Systems in Buying a mg; the Hon. D. W. Adams, Wankon, In

as they may be ready and per It is suggested and contemplated tees will be appointed at the eld upon each several topic, to draft pression to the riews of the Congre-oped by the discussions.

THE ROYAL MARRIAGE Treaty Retween Queen Victoria
the Emperor of Russian
The text of the treaty between Her Hajety
and the Emperor of Russia for the marriage of
the Duke of Edinburgh and the Grand Dukes
Maries Alcusandrowns, signed at St. Printburgh
on the 22d January, and ratified on the 2th
January, has been published. The resety
drawn up in French and English. The principal
stipulations are 44 follows: shall not be in any way hindered in the fail, free, and unrestrained exercise of the religious procession and worship of the Orthodux China in which she has been brought up. Her Imperial Highness shell be at liberty to have to that purpose chapels of the Orthodox rite in the indications where she that reach and in he constructs. Nevertheless, Her imperial High

Busaisa assigns to Her Ir marriage-portion of 1,000,00 for Emperors' magniture

of Iroquois, who has bee for many a day, standa party nominates a man understood that there we intended to soothe him strength of politicians is hopes to win.

revenue of 75,000 roubles, to be charged as apparages. Thus revenue is destined for a separate and exclusive has and enjoyment of it imperial Highness, who shall be at libert a dispose of the same seconding to her one is will and pleasure.

Aft. 7. Art result of the same sections: His Majesty the Emperor assigns to Herlmant Highness a special marriage portion of figures of the Treasury of the Ministry of the Emperor broughold. In the same manner who takes the broughold. In the same manner who takes in the Treasury of the Ministry of the Emperor mentioned in Article 5, it shall semais neaver mentioned in Article 5, it shall semais flavority to Her Imperial Highness that of par come per animum. The interest shall be particled by law to suncead to her meable exist after her death. In default of and subject to any such disposition, it shall be dealt with a heroinatter provided.

Art. 3. Her Imperial Highness than a same over, possession of her private phila. The capital, which, on the 22d (10th) day of saminy of the precent year (1674), assemble, with the accumulated interest to 160,000 rouble, shall be placed at the entire disposal of Her Imperial Highness. If, either during her lifetime or after the Highness to fur children, it was the same of the same and the

One of the most wonderful thing world is the uniformity of appearing Thus, in Great Britain, where the much better preserved than in this control pamber of deaths by human 14570 was 16, 367; in 1869; it was 16, 367, 16, 315 in 374 in 1865, and 17, 718 in 1854. Not but the expense of the control of the con

STATE PO Congre from the

didates in

The Present Congre

A Host of Legislative

Opportunity for the

THE RIGHTH Woodford, and Mar ston, Woodford, and Marsha sented by THE HON. GREENE of Marshall. Mr. Fort serv at the time of the lake

excitement, and was
He was not heard
until one day whe
to reply to Mr. Dawes' fan
ing the Republicae party f
was a shrowd dodge. An gave him passing notories aide up with the party. speech far and wide over tice what a great fellow he tise what a great fellow he we thing to face a man like Daw a heavy man, but is a can will make an effort to go bac taste of Cougress is like give blood. Were the district party control as in day Fort's chances would be are aspirants in the party control as in the party control as in the party control as in the party some trouble; and, if he days grave doubts if it will de the face of the Farmers' den He is anything but a new mather party-harness so long, than a political back, and new mather than the party-harness so long, than a political back, and new mather than the party-harness so long, than a political back, and new mather than the party-harness so long,

for Congress. He is a bl

of Kankakee, who was bear fore, would like to fry a aither as the Republican Farmers candidate, if the a factor him.

of Ford, wants to go ever the Legislature four year lalter. At a moment's y peech on any sphieck, soutained a lady or two soutained a lady or two mentary experience, is enough to study and im taken up, it will be as a of Marshall, had the m of the I wenty-eighthis enough to kill the badvocated economy, is a ligence, and would progress as any that have the party-nomination; so be represented by a to take some one outside.

to take some one ontaids the
THE PARTE.
will put a ticket in the field.
one of their best men, in
elected. It is not known who
Amoug those mentioned are
Gilman; Mr. Whitemore.
Dr. Erasmus B. Collins, the
of the Twenty-eighth Genera
of some force and of cons
would not be surprising if
heard of in politics would be THE NINTH DI
comprising Stark, Peoris, and
represented by
THE HON. GRANVILLE

of Fnlton, who was struck by got the nomination, through by. Since the defeat of the ithe party, in 1870, there has in the district. Some of In who ware in office lost their who expected places were in the former was editor of the Peoria Transcr for years, and grew compara master and Collector of Inte is a crafty and rather unser and would like a seat in Ch hated in his comhated in his own party, and

one of Pecria's Representations, is as full of cunning a whip, cool, calculating, and far—very far—from being a the peer of Mr. Barriere. It is to run this time. He fears a ment; has an idea it may wonfident that it will "play rears, and that the Republicate atmosphere and more united will not waste any powder, thing or nothing; so he won the party will beat him should he be the nomines.

AL MARRIAGE.

shall be Address

the said capital contained in less of the present treaty. In the first of the particular affection, the considered a precedent for ajesty the Emperor grants to mess during ber life an annual roubles, to be charged on the revenue is destined for the sive has and enjoyment of Her s, who shall be at liberty to see according to her own free suit of the same sentiments in peror assigns to Her Imperial marriage portion of 1,600,000 capital shall be deposited in a Ministry of the Emperor's amer manner as the agriculture of the interest shall be paid in the interest shall be paid in perial Highness during her the and exclusive use and end have full power to dispose or of those persons who are mosced to her movable estate a default of and subject to fur, it shall be dealt with as default of and subject to fur, it shall be dealt with as default of and subject to fur, it shall be dealt with as default of and subject to fur, it shall be dealt with as default of and subject to fur, it shall be dealt with as default of and subject to fur, it shall be dealt with as default of and subject to fur, it shall be dealt with as default of and subject to fur, it shall be dealt with as default of and subject to fur, it shall be dealt with as default of and subject to fur, it shall be dealt with as definitions of the shall be and a shall be dealt with as definitions of the shall be a shal

fou, it shall be dealt with as all perial Highness retains, more of her private capital. This the 22d (10th) day of January (1874), amounted, with the state of the retail of Her Imperial er during her lifetime or after his whole or part of this capitar children, if she has any, the stipulations of Art. If, sen born of this marriage who their descendants this capital of in favor of these parade by law to succeed to the Her Imperial Highness. in articles 5, 6, 7, and 8 shall sed contrary to any arange to for any contribution to of their joint establishment perial Highness sharing these rown income being in according to the meaning of the present the law on the perial Highness sharing these rown income being in according the contract of the present the law of the present the law on the present the law of the present the prese

t and meaning of the present the stand meaning of the present the stand of the partial Highnesses. The she household has he formed usage and etiquette of the f. Great Britain and Iraland meas shall be at liberty to protroval of Her Majesty, the compose her personal standard for the angular and any recessary for the exercise of the angular and resall at the standard for the stan

STATE POLITICS.

More Congressional Gossip from the Capital.

Candidates in the Central Southern Districts.

The Present Congressmen Seeking Renomination-Chances Rather Slip All Around.

A Host of Legislative Graduates Anxious for Promotion.

Opportunity for the Farmers to Elect Their Own Representatives.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SPRINGFIELD, April 8, 1874.

In a former letter I chronicled the gossip of the Capital concerning candidates for Congress in the Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, and Seventh. Discharge the task by doing tricts, and will now complete the task by doing the same for the remaining twelve country dis-

THE EIGHTH DISTRICT. ing Kankakee, Iroquois, Ford, Living-ondford, and Marshall Counties, is repre-

THE HON. GREENBURY L. PORT.

THE HON. GREENBURY L. FORT, of Marshall. Mr. Fort served in the Legislature at the time of the lake-front and grab-law excitement, and was very well known, He was not heard of in Congress until one day when he attempted to reply to Mr. Dawes' famous speech arraigning the Republican party for wastefulness. It was a shrewd dodge. An attack on Mr. Dawes gave him passing notoriety, and placed him right side up with the party. He distributed that speech far and wide over the district, to adver-tise what a great fellow he was. It was some-thing to face a man like Dawes. Mr. Fort is not s heavy man, but is a canning politician, and will make an effort to go back. Giving a man a taste of Congress is like giving a tiger a taste of blood. Were the district as much under party control as in days gone by Mr. Fore's chances would be fair. Still, there are aspirants in the party, and he will not secure even a party-nomination without some trouble; and, if he does secure it, there are grave doubts if it will do him any good, in the face of the Farmers' demand for new men. the party-harness so long, he is nothing more than a political back, and no great shakes of a back either. It would indeed be strange if that intelligent district could not produce candidates of heavier calibre than Mr. Fort. There are men ose claims on the party are just as strong,

JASON W. STREVELL,
of Livingston, served in the State Senate in
1871, and has long been spoken of as a likely man for Congress. He is a blonde, a church-member, a temperance-man, a partisan, a lawyer, and 40 years of age. He has many bitter enemies, however, and it is doubtful if he can be nominated. A strong opponent from his county in a

SENATOR STRONG. who served in the House of Representatives in 1871, and is now in the Senate. He is a banker 1871, and is now in the Senate. He is a banker and capitalist, interested in railroads and other money-making enterprises. He is no orator, and never made a speech that amounted anything. He sticks to the party like a burr to a sheep's back, and it is the place for him, as he cannot be accused of sympathy for the Anti-Monopoly movement. Being a monopolist by instinct, education, and interest, he could not get the Farmers' vote, and had better not try. Strevell would be much stronger on the stump, but he has no more ability. Strayell talks without thinking; Strong shinks without talking.

out thinking; Strong thinks without talking, senator railwes, of Kankakee, is a strange being. He never knows where he stands, and his mind is as variable as the wind. He is in dread of the Farmers, and would like to oblige them, while, it the same time, he is afraid of offending the

to Congress, where he wants to go if ever a man did.

MB. BLADES.
of Iroquois, who has been a Federal officeholder for many a day, stands the best show, if the sarty nominates a man from his county. It is maintered to spothe him last time, and, on the strength of politicians keeping their pledges, he hopes to win.

MUDGE STARE,
of Kankakee, who was beaten by Fort once before, would like to frv a race with him again, sither as the Republican nominee, or as the Farmers' candidate, if the Farmers would only lather him.

CALYIN FREW,
of Ford, wants to go ever so much. He was in the Legislature four years, and was an inveterate alter. At a moment's warning he could make a peech on any subject, especially if the gallery somanads lady or two. He has had parliamentary experience, is a fair lawyer, and young enough to study and improve his mind. If he is laken up, it will be as a compromise.

"AT" MOOBE,
of Marshall, half the misfortune to be a member of the Twenty-eighth General Assembly, which is enough to kill the best of men. He always advocated economy, is a farmer of average intelligence, and would probably do as well in Congress as any that have been mentioned.

It looks as if Mr. Fort had the inside track for the party-nomination; and, if the district desures to be represented by a better man, it will have to take some one ontside the party.

THE FARKES
will put a ticket in the field. If they nominated among those mentioned are Mr. Alexander, of Gliman; Mr. Whittemore, of Kankakes; and the Twenty-eighth General Assembly,—a man of some force and of considerable ability. It would not be surprising if some man never hand of in politice would be taken up.

THE NINTH DISTRICT.

comprising Stark, Peoria, and Knox Counties, is represented by
THE RON. GRANVILLE BARRIERE,

THE HON. CHANVILLE BARRIERS.

of Fulton, who was struck by lightning when he got the nomination. through jealousy in the party. Since the defeat of the Ingersoll faction of the party, in 1870, there has not been harmony in the district. Some of Ingersoll's henchmen the wars in office lost their places, and others who expected places were disappointed. Among the former was

ENOCH EMERY,

ellior of the Peoria Transcript, who held office for years, and grew comparatively rich as Postmater and Collector of Internal Revenue. He a crafty and rather unscrupulous politician, and would like a seat in Congress; but he is hated in his own party, and has few friends in the Jacobs. The seat of Party in the Legisland.

in his own party, and has few friends in the Legislaone of Peoris's Representatives in the Legislaure, is as full of counting as Emery, a party
phip, cool, calculating, and ambitious. He is
arr-very far-from being a great man, but is
the peer of Mr. Barriere. Starr is too shrewd
to run this time. He fears the Farmers' Movecount; has an ides it may win this year; but is
subdent that it will "play out" before two
fars, and that the Republican party will then
the stronger and more united than ever. Starr
all set waste any powder. He wants a sure
ting or nothing; so he won't run unless the
perty forces him. The anti-Ingersoil men in
the farty will beat him before the people
for farther will be the nominee.

The Thiltener's to run a man whom they can support. In that event the Farmers will win. Who
they will nominate is impossible to predict.

THE THIRTEENTH DISTRICT
is made up of Mason, Tazewell, McLean, Legan, and DeWitt Counties, and
THE HOX. JOHN ENGULY.

of Hoomington, is its Representative. Mr. McNulta served in the State Senate, whence he was
promoted to Congress. He is senatines and you
to congress. He is wedded to the party and
hopes to corral the Farmers and be a candidate
on the combined strength of his Agriculture and
his Republicanies.

The Democratic party will probably make a
straight nomination, which they would not have
vectured if "Ell" Allen had not been elected
Governor of Ohlo, and New Hampshire and
Connecticut had not gone Democratic. The Republicans will probably keep quiet, and induce
the Farmers to run a man whom they can support. In that event the Farmers will win. Who
they will nominate is impossible to predict.

THE THIRTEENTH DISTRICT
is made up of Mason, Tazewell, McLean, Legan, and DeWitt Counties, and

THE HOX. JOHN ENGLISH

of Hoomington is its Representative in the State Senate, whence he was
promoted to Congress.

DAVID M'CULLOCK,
who has been opposed for years to the Em.
Ingersoll-Starr ring, is a man of some ab

and unwearying industry.

PAT SANFORD,

of Knox, who has been in the House and Senate,
is a slow but sound lawyer. He has been mixed
up in the county-seat fight, and the bitterness
of the contest remains, and would prevent him
from taking a full delegation from his county to
a convention. Price, of Knox, a much younger
man than Sanford, is in the same fix. Gray, of
Fulton, is a brilliant young man, who will be
heard from in a Congressional Convention some
day.

heard from in a Congressional Convention some day.

THERE ARE ENOUGH DEMOGRATS to run a ticket, and they are unwise enough to do so. W. W. O'Rrien, the well-known criminal lawyer of Peoria, is spoken of; but he would need the Farmers' vote to elect him. If he could secure the Farmers, he would win. Jack Lee, of Peoria, State Senator, would go in a minute; and so would M. C. Quinn, the bright little Irish lawyer, who made so much fun in the Legislature. Lee is a rising young man. Quinn would pass for a man of weight, and there is really a good deal to him; but he cannot be serious five minutes at a time, when gives a tinge of frivolity to all he says. Were he preaching a funeral sermon over the remains of his grand-ather, he would indulge in a comical allusion to the party in the coffin. L. W. James, who was in the Constitutional Convention, is now living in Peoria, and would take a Democratic nomination.

No list would be complete without the name

of "sam" CUMMINGS,
of Fulton, who is now in the Senate, and served
a term in the House. He was distinguished in
his county as a Supervisor, whence he graduated
to Springfield. He now lives in hope of going
to Washington. He is a Democrat, or was when
last heard from. Men change so suddenly nowadays there is no telling from week to week to
what party they do belong. Cummings would
jump at a Farmers' nomination; but he won't
be gratified. He is too old a stager for them.
He is well posted in Parliamentary practice, is a
murderer of bills, and talks often in a jerky
style.

others, party nominations are not eagerly sought after. They are regarded as an unsafe investment this year; and, if the Farmers do their duty in nominating the best men they can find, the prestige of party will be gone forever.

THE TENTH DISTRICT takes in Mercer, Henderson, Warren, Hancock, McDonough, and Schuyler Counties, and is rep-resented by

THE HOM. WILLIAM H. RAY,
a banker, of Rushville, Schuyler County. The
district has been Republican, and, if the Farmers do not nominate a man, will probably go the
same way next time. Mr. Ray would undoubtedly take another nomination, though it is no known that he is on the anxious seat.

SENATOR HAMPTON,
of McDonough, who has had many years of
legislative training, would like the honor. He is
an editor, a man of some sense, and an extreme
partisan. He was Chairman of the Republican partisan. He was Chairman of the Republical calcuses during the winter, and did his utmos to maintain the party organization. Representative Westfall, of the same county, may be regarded as a candidate, with slim chances for years to come. Mr. Graham, of Moreer, who failed to grasp the Revenne question, would go; but he is a "weak sister." William A. Grant, of Warren, is a higher grade of man than Graham, but not much.

but not much.

EDWARD E. LANE,

of Hancock, is a much abler man than Grahan
or Grant, which is "damning him with fain
praise." He will figure in the Republican Con
vention, and if he does not win, may be able to
slaughter some aspirants who are absolutely
unfit to go to Congress, or even to a Board of
Supervisors.

unit to go to Congress, or even to a Board of Supervisors.

ON THE DEMOCRATIC SIDE,
William B. Neece, of Macomb, is the most prominent. He ran before, and was besten. He served in the Twenty-seventh General Assembly, and was respected by his colleagues. His a lawyer and a forcible speaker. If the Farmers would indorse him, he could be elected Alson J. Streetor succeeded Mr. Neece in the House, where he distinguished himself by opposing any increase of school-facilities, and brutile attempts to amend the Revenue law. He is a bald-headed man, of horse sense, but of vio lent prejudices, imbibed in youth.

THE ELEVENTH DISTRICT, which embraces Adams, Brown, Pike, Green, Calhoun, and Jersey Counties, is represented by

THE HON. BOBERT M. KNAPP, of Jerseyville. His most formidable opponent will probably be the Hon. William M. Richardson, who served in Congress years ago, and was elected to the United States Senate to fill the served four years. He was a man of ability and influential in State politics when the Democracy was in clover. At present he is editing the Quincy Herald, and infusing new life into the Democracy in his section of country. He is abreast of the times, and is probably the ablest man on that side in his district. He is rather

disposed to return tion will probably

FORCE THE NOMINATION ON HIM.

ITA M. Moore: would stand no show beside Mr.

Richardson. The Republicans might nominate
Mr. Massie, of Pike; but Richardson can beat
any Republican, especially as he is in sympathy
with the Farmers, and would receive their sup-

THE TWELFTH DISTRICT comprises Scott, Morgan, Cass, Menard, Sanga-mon, and Christian Counties, and is represented

by

THE HON. JAMES C. ROBINSON,
better known as "Jim" Robinson. He is a natural politician, and has been in politics ever since he could vote. He has been in Congress several times, but the sceptre has departed from him. He took the money, and in that district, as indeed all over the State, salary-grabbers are below par, and can never rise above it. Mr. Robinson is an ugly opponent on the stump, and a shrewd wire-puller. If he finds his own case is hopeless, he will endeavor to dictate his successor. He has probably thrown up the sponge and retired from the field. The district is Democratic, and there are innumerable candidates, Among them are

THE HON. WILLIAM M. SPEINGER,
a lawyer of some ability and wealth, who is

Among them are

THE HON. WILLIAM M. SPEINCER,

a lawyer of some ability and wealth, who is
already in the field, and who made a speech on
"watered stock," a short time ago, to catch the
agricultural element. The stock referred to are
not domestic animals, but railroad-bonds. In
Congress Mr. Springer would be heard from.
He would make speeches, and no mistake. He
would be an active, fussy, useful member. He
was unfortunate in being in the Legislature
when the attempt to move the Capital to Peoria
was made, three years ago. Sangamon County
blames him for that; which is hardly just. He
made intemperate speeches, it is true; but that
he was the came of the attempted removal is
untrue. Any way he is a candidate for Congress. So is

ENANTOR EROWN,
of Morgan,—a natty little fellow, a gentleman,
and a lawyer of ability and wealth. Brown can
beat Springer. Ex-Senator Epler, also of Morgan, is in the field. It looks as if Christian
County would present the name of Senator
Hundley, and he may slip in while Morgan and
Sangamon are fighting.

The Republicans have

The Republicans have

NR. CULLON

to fall back upon. He would run if he thought
he could be elected, but he cannot afford to be
defeated, in view of the fact that he is a candidate for Governor.

PROF. TURNER,

of Jacksonyille,—having been martyred by the
Senate on account of the "Heathen Chinee"
essay in which he abused lawyers, legiclators,
and everybody but himself and the Farmers,—
thinks he can run away with their votes and go
to Congress. He is wedded to the party, and
hopes to corrait he Farmers and be a candidate
on the combined strength of his Agriculture and
his Republicanism.

PROSPECTS.

The Democratic party will probably make a
straight nomination, which they would not have
ventured if "Bill" Allen had not been elected
Governor of Ohio, and New Hampshire and
connecticut had not gone Democratic. The Republicans will probably keep quiet, and induce
the Farmers to run a man whom they can support. In that event the Farmers will win. Who
they wil

on the State-House removal, he is a dead cook in the pit.

DAYID M'CULLOCK, who has been opposed for years to the Emery-Ingersoll-Start ring, is a man of some ability

Local Tessemblance, if it exists at all, is only physical. It does not extend to the brain. MoNulta

is somewhat pompous in manner and speech. He made an oration in Congress, and scattered it over his district. It was intended to catch the Farmers, but will hardly succeed. He has offended many politicians by removing old offi-cers and appointing his favorites. He turned a woman out at Mason, and put in one of his own men. All the women in the district are arrayed against him; and Mr. Merriam, an an-

against him; and Mr. Merriam, an ancient office-holder, is doing his best to form a combination inside the party, with the laudable object of laying Mr. McNulta out. his recent exploit in raising a row with Speaker Blaine placed him in a ridioulous attitude, and will be used against him.

"HILLY" SMITH.

of McLean, who was Speaker of the House in 1871, would like McNulta's shoes. "Billy" was deceived the last time by a proposition to make him Lieutenant-Governor, and didn't go to Congress. He will be in the field again as a Republican.

CASSIDY,

Lieutenant-Governor, and didn't go to Congress. He will be in the field again as a Republican.

CASSIDY,

of McLean, has an Irish name and a face that is as Irish as the rock of Dunamase. It is rumored that his forefathers got aboard the Mayflower at Cork, when she put in there for water, and he is the result. He is quite a fellow among the Farmers, or thinks he is, and pretends he doesn't care to go to Congress; which is all poppycock. Give him an andience and a railroad, and he will rave and gmash his teeth in a way to scare a timid locomotive. He is an extremist on she railroad question, utterly devoid of reason or sense on that subject. He is an extremist on she railroad question, utterly devoid of reason or sense on that subject. He is a man of ability, a clear thinker, and a fine talker. He edited a paper, and was poor, until he got the Marshalship. He has enemies in the district, and could hardly unte the party. "Dan" Ray, Secretary of the Senate, might be coaxed to go. He is a clever sort of fellow, and wouldn't make an ass of himself. His Republicanism is without flaw. Stewart, of McLean, is too young and too funny. He was always manufacturing humorous speeches, and reading them in the House. He is sound on the Republican goose. Mr. Snow, of Tazewell, the father of the Compulsory Education bill, is a nice gentleman, of some ability; but he is almost too finical to run well in a scrub-race. Mr. Hawes, of Logan, is a farmer.—a rough diamond.

SENATOR DONAHUE,

of DeWitt, Chairman of the Senate Railroad Committee, is more likely than those mentioned to get the Republican nomination. He is a quiet gentleman, of considerable force, and a bit of an orator.

The Hon. Judah P. Benjamin, of Bloomington, may be a candidate, and so may Col. Morgan, though there is nothing certain about them. Dr. Rogers, of McLean, would take a Democratic nomination. He would make a speech every day in Compress, and reger there was no session on Sunday.

THE FOURTEENTH DISTRICT. composed of the Counties of Macon, Scott, Champaign, Douglas, Coles, and Vermilion, is THE HON, JOSEPH G. CANNON.

This is his first trip. He served two terms as Prosecuting Attorney, and has made money speculating in land and loaning cash. He got the nomination because the friends of Jesse Moore, the former Representative, who lived in Coles, and of Langley, from Champaign, fought until they were compelled to compromise. Then Can-non was taken up. Douglas Connty was for him solid; but, as he has since removed to Vermilion solid; but, as he has since removed to Vermilion County, he cannot control Donglas in future, and it is doubtful if Vermilion will stick to him. Champaign may present Langley's name again; but Champaign is never united on any one. There are too many great men in that county, but they waste their strength slaughtering each other.

SHELDON,

other.

SHELDON,
who represents the Agricultural University in the Senate, will try his hand,—claiming that Langley, having been defeated once, should not go before a convention again. Sheldon is a large, fat man, who has spent his polifical existence looking after appropriations for the University. Macon will go into the Convention with the twins.

MOFITT AND BACE.

Mofitt was facetiously called the "Governor" in the House, because somebody said he was a candidate for that office. Well, he is a candidate for anything he can get. He is intensely Republican.— a farmer who blows about the people's rights and anti-monopoly, while he is a subservient tool of the party. As for Job Race, he is only a Republican. Oakwood, of Vermilion, a Representative, would go if he were sent; but he is young, and must wait awhile.

STEELE, OF COLES,
would be a much more likely candidate, if he could carry his own county in a convention. His brother was defeated in the Coles Judicial Circuit, for Judge, last year, and the Farmers did it, electing Davis, their own candidate. Steele is a man of no mean ability, and the best talker in the Senate. His colleague in the House,

JAMES A. CONNOLLY,
of Coles, was the ablest debater in that body.

of Coles, was the ablest debater in that body. He served in the army with some distinction. Though born in this country, his face is as Irish as "a kish of brognes." He declined the Farmers nomination for Judge, because he was a Republican, and sacrificed himself on the altar of party.—a very foolish proceeding on the part of Mr. Connelly. He is not much of a demagogue, though he did try to pander to the Farmers during the last session. He is a stronger man that Cannon; but the Farmers can beat him, or any one else, if they like.

JUDGE NELSON,
of Decatur, who was defeated last time, may be the Democratic candidate, if that party nominates; but Mr. Grier, County Judge of Macon, will give him a rub in the Couvention.

THE FIFTEENTH DISTRICT includes Edgar, Clark, Cumberland, Monltrie, Shelby, Effingham, Jasper, Crawford, and Law-rence Counties, and has THE HON. JOHN B. RDEN,

rence Counties, and has

THE HON. JOHN R. RDEN.

of Sullivan, Moultrie County, for its representative. Mr. Eden is a man of simple habits, and
much respected in his district. It is not known
that he will be a candidate. Voris, of Shelby,
has Congress on the brain, but he will hardly
win this time. He is a queer fellow, talks "ithout provocation, and takes an hour to say ""
ing. The district can do better. "Ed" ""
ing. The district can do better. "Ed" ""
ing. The district can do better. "Ed"
younger to come the brain, but he will have
of John Jackson, of Lawrence, an ex-Senator.
Jackson is a giant physically. He is no speaker,
but has good sense, and is very rich. He seems
to be ahead now. Judge Allen would take a
nomination.

GOLDEN,
of Clark, is a Republican Legislator, a man of
legal ability, and, if the Republicans make a
nomination,—which is not probable.—he may
be the nominee. The Republicans will oppose
the Democratic candidate, whoever he may be.

THE SIXTEENTH DISTRICT

THE SIXTEENTH DISTRICT comprises Montgomery, Favette, Bond, Clinton, Washington, Marion, and Clay Counties.

of Salem, Marion Country, is its Congressman.

He will be beaten outside, if not inside, the party. Senator Henry, of Clay, hankers for his place; but his record during the last session, as Chairman of the Penitentiary Committee, place; but his record during the last session, as Chairman of the Penitentiary Committee, shows that he is a whitewasher who cannot be trinsted where the interests of the party are at stake. His speeches intended to eatch the colored vote, which is of importance in his district, prove him a demagogue. Mr. Van Dorsten, of Fayette, who served a term in the Senate, and is a protege of Dick Oglesby, would like to riin, and can beat Henry, though not a strong man himself. Fred A. Leitze, of Clinton, a German, who served in the House, would make more than an average Congressman. He is positive, well informed, a good speaker, and, though a lawyer, has hay-seed in his hair.

AMONG THE DEMOCRATS are Napoleon Bonaparte Morrison, of Marion, who was an attentive member of the House; but it would break his heart to spend money on Congress. He is wealthy and hoards his money. Charles D. Holles, of Bond, is rather young to yenture so far from home as Washington. He means well, talks little, and votes Bourbon Democracy straight. Gen. Jesse Phillips, of Montgomery, is mentioned; and so is Bob Mc-Williams, of Litchfield, Montgomery, County.

Of Hillsboro, the Farmers' candidate for Supreme Court Judge, who was besten by Judge Scholfield, is much talked about.

composed of Macoupin, Madison, St. Clair, and Monroe Counties, is represented by THE HON. WILLIAM E. MORRISON,

popular, and, if he wants a renomination probably secure it. He is in delicate healt was forced to abandon his seat in Congre repair to the milder climate of Florida district is controlled by, the Germans, wha a large and influential portion of the popular with them Mr. Morrison is a favorith the district, is Democratic, may of that party would like to see nomination. Hinchelffe, of St. Clair, a Fragilahman, who esifife, of St. Clair, a Fragilahman, who esifies the cause of

of that party would like to secure nomination. Hinobeliffe, of St. Clair, a st Englishman, who espouses the cause of wingmen, is a pet of the miners, and think can make the race; but that is not cent Kase—the man with the Heury Clay forehe imagines he can be Congressman; which is surd, unless the voters become insane, doesn't amount to a hill of beans.

THE EIGHTBENTH DISTRICT. This District is composed of Bandolph, Perry Jackson, Union, Williamson, Johnson, Pope Massac, Pulaski, and Alexander Counties; and

John Logan's "Ike"—is to the fere in Was ngton on its behalf. He wants to go back again. He was elected by accident, on account of a falling out among the opposition. Mr. Inscore
Union, a Republican, who was elected as
minority Representative in the district, we
make as good a race as Clements, and prob make as good a race as Clements, and probably as good a Congressman. He is a Republican to the backbone, believes in the "glorious past" of the party, and is not without hope that, on the strength of that same "glorious past," it can send him to Congress.

The opposition, whatever form it assumes, will select John Oberly, of Cairo, or Dr. Casey, of Mound City.

is very popular, a genial, whole-souled being, and talented. Sometimes he rises to brilliancy. He has devoured all kinds of reading, and is a most entertaining talker in public and private. He is editor and proprietor of the Cairo Bullen, and can fight his corner against any man. He believes the Democratic party is very dead, and has thought so for a long time. His influence is felt in his section of the State. is another of the Casey family, and, like

is another of the Casey family, and, like all of them, was born a politician. He inherited his taste for politics. All the family, with perhaps one exception, have figured in public life. He is a whole-souled geatleman, hospitable and generous, makes few speeches, but thinks a good deal, and exhibits his ability in a quiet unassuming way. He thinks Democracy is played out. Fifteen successive terms he has been Mayor of Mound City, the people electing him frequently in opposition to his wishes. Oberly will not run if Casey does, but will be for Casey. In all probability, Casey will be the candidate.

THE NINETEENTH DISTRICT is made up of the counties of Richland, Wayne Edwards, Wabash, Jefferson, Franklin, Hamilon, White, Saline, Gallatin, and Hardin.

of McLeansboro, Hamilton County, is now the Representative, but is not likely to be again. of McLeansboro, Hamilton County, is now the Representative, but is not likely to be again. Mr. Marshall has run the length of his tether. It was going to be his last time for three or four terms, and while he was setting the pins for a nomination, he pretended he would not take it under any consideration. He always took it, however, to the chagrin of several gentlemen, who have been desirous of his place. One of his constituents told me, "He never did nothink for the deestrick;" and inquired, "Who ever heard of him in Congress?" He proceeded to bemoan the fact that Mr. Marshall "never sent us no campillets, no speeches, no seeds; and it's about time we launched a new boat." Mr. Marshall is recognized as a man of more than average ability, and he has ruled the district for a long time. It seems pretty certain that he will be beaten if he seeks the nomination; so he will probably haul off and work for

TOWNEEND.

of Shawneetown, a smart young man and his protege. Townsend—I believe his front name is Dick—used to be a page in the House of Representatives at Washington, where he attracted Mr. Marshall's attention. Mr. Marshall brought him to Illinois, and put him to studying law in his office, where he fully realized his patron's expectations. It is likely that Mr. Marshall can secure his nomination; and, as Townsend married rich, he can spend lots of money, and money makes the mare go.

Of the somewhat famous Casey family, which has long been powerful in Southern Illinois, would be a candidate, but he has two years more in the Senate, and he is afraid the Farmers can beat any Democrat in the district this time. He would rather take chances in 1876. Though two or three generations removed from Munster, he retains the outlines of his Celtic ancestry, and inherits the Irish gift of gab. He was by all means the readiest talker on the Democracy. The Farmers will teach him a lesson next fall.

SENATOS YOUNGERD.

contracous and winning an ambinor, no uses a case should estate in clading to the defunct Pomocracy. The Farmèrs will teach this a lesson next fail.

Franche will teach the same fail and the same of Casey two for the world of the same in the Compact of the same in the Convention. He was a Democratik, and it does not not the same in the Convention. He was a Democratik, and it does not be same fail.

Franche will must few variety. There's some fail the will be the same in the Convention. He was a description of the same in the Convention. He was a description of the same in the Convention. He was a description of the same in the Convention. He was a description of the same in the Convention. He was a description of the same in the Convention. He was a description of the same of the same in the Convention. He was a description of the same of the convention of the same in the Convention. He was a description of the same of the same in the Convention. He was a sent the convention of the same of the same in the Convention. He was a sent the same of the same in the Convention. He was a sent the same of the same

THE NATIONAL CAPITAL

Jones, His Speech---Gold Hill Speaks to Rag Hill.

Speech that Is Silvern--- Confusion of the "Great War-Governor."

From Our Own Correspondent.

WARRINGTON, April 2, 1874.

Jones, of Nevada, gave another blow to AllFools-Day by delivering a speech yesterday,
April 1, which was the town-talk all last evening. A. P. JONES.

This man is a hard nut, who has had his up and downs as fully as one of Bret Harte's char-acters. Born in Wales, as his name indicates, he moved from Ohio to the Pacific Coast. Having some shrewdness, and as much courage, and more quaint good-nature, he became a favorite more quaint good-nature, he became a favorite and fell under the patronage of Alvinza Hayward, owner of the Amador Gold Mine. Hayward had pursued a career not nullike his own subsequent one, and is related to have followed a shaft into a gold lodge so long that he was reduced to one bag of beans to feed his workmen when, at that distressful moment, the ore was found. The incident has been clumsily woven into Mark Twain's story of "The Gided Age."

Jones aboved some capabilities for public life. Jones showed some capabilities for public life, and was put on the ticket with Gorham, to be Lieutenant-Governor of California, about six years ago. He was beaten, but, as it is claimed, because Gorham was unpopular, not himself. Then, abetted by Hayward, he removed over to Gold Hill, in Nevada, and began to run a shaft into the Crown Point Mine. Suddenly it began

to yield enormously, and, for some time past, Jones' income has been \$75,000 A MONTH. His successes, and that gameness in business for which Californians are renowned, made it comparatively easy for Jones to run off Gen.

James Nye from the United States Senate. It is

James Nye from the United States Senate. It is rumored that he made Nye a substantial testimonial of his good opinion. At any rate, the latter retired smilingly; and then Jones made a candid speech to the Legislature, entreating them to suffer no personal inconvenience, or loss of self-respect, if they had found it necessary, in the course of mutual obligation, to take some little douceur.

That speech, made at the frontier of civilization, was trotted all over the United States as a proof that Jones had gone right in and bought a Senatorship. I think I said something of that kindmyself. But, in such a wild, sparse society, which had no reason in logic to be jelecting Senators, we may presume that Jones obeyed the inevitable law of liberality; and that his speech was not addressed to outer mankind, but to those poor fellows whose pockets he had warmed, as the only thing he could do for them in view of the situation.

wiew of the situation.

INTERLUDE.

However, what was said about Jones in the newspapers made so difference in Washington. Mammas with marriageable daughters laid for him. Great lobbviste, who had fattened on the stranger, inquired into all the nicetics of his appetites, tastes, and style of companions, that they might be ready to entrap him. Professional philauthropists made a memorandum opposite his name.

Jones was unavoidably delayed. He and his friend. Hayward, had formed a strong attachment

Jones was unavoidably delayed. He and his friend, Hayward, had formed a strong attachment for Newton Booth, the young Governor of California against whom the Central Pacific Railroad and the monopoly-interests of the Pacific Coast were making a discouraging fight for the United States Senate. Jones had been the political friend of Booth, and, when the latter was making a splendid fight before the people for Governor, lent but little of the light of his countenance. But the Senatorship was quite another question; and, around the halls of the Capitol at Sacramento, Jones delayed until the session at Washington was far advanced. When Booth was elected, the Nevada Senator appeared in Washington.

was elected, the Nevada Senator appeared in Washington.

THE HERO COMES.

He was now seen to be a red-faced, gray-haired, hardly-noble, Welsh-looking man, with a suave speech, affable, blue-oyed, and a propensity for good esting, visiting, and knowing agreeable people. He was more obliging than refined. He went to the receptions, and was followed around by mammas and demoiselles. He talked horse with Gen. Grant, and bought five stylish nars for himself. For some time he stopped with Welcker, the great caterer of the Capital, and gave some nice dinners there. After the death of Charles Astor Bristed, he rented Mrs. Bristed's house, furnished,—the same once owned by Edwin M. Stanton, and the seat of his death.

There Jones took up his residence, with a widowed sister and her children; and the rumor prevailed that he had made a second alliance with a young girl on the Pacific side, whom he should presently take out of school and make Mrs. Jones.

IN THE SENATE-CHAMBER

The Senators were now listening with that attention which a wag, a millionaire, an honest miner, and a curiosity naturally receives on his first appearance. There was laughter, renewed interest, and a roll of applause again. Jones argument was the more effective because made from a domestic and homely standpoint, so that it seemed to be less an effort of intelligent thought than an illustration from Poor Richard. We heard no more of Morton.

Henceforward Jones grew fervid, earnest, and almost eloquent. There was an abundance of paper-money already in circulation, and to issue more paper was to dishonor the Government, and an enforced violation of contract did not aid its credit. He advocated resumption of specie-payments July 4, 1876, as the best Centennial exhibition, and the most honest, which a great nation could make.

payments July 4, 1876, as the best Centennial exhibition, and the most honest, which a great nation could make.

Turning, then, to the South, he expressed the want of that mulish section in two or three sentences, which were as happy as they were pungent. Too many people wanted to hire others, and too few wanted to hire themselves.

Then he addressed the farmers and planters of the South, showing a clear knowledge of their staples and condition. Their cotton want for gold, and everything they used had to be paid in the price of paper-expansion. What they and the West wanted was a sound financial system first of all, and nothing else, but labor.

It seemed for a time that Jones had put another color on the prospect, and that there would be a reaction against inflation after his speech. Fow men, however, learn anything from speeches,—particularly Senators. They all crowded around Jones and congratulated him. He had made one of the successes of the session. Next time he speaks, he will have an andience as big as anybody's.

But, in two or three minutes, John Logan got up, like a listener at the close of a Gospel-sermon, and drove off in pursuit of his currency-inflation. John, too, wants to see the Grangers come out at the road-side when he shall return from Washington, to say, "Hail, the conquering hero comes!"

But, if the debate goes on much longer, and Schurz. and Jones, and others speak again with

from washington, to say, "Hall, the conquering hero comes!"

But, if the debate goes on much longer, and Schurz, and Jones, and others speak again with power, the Grangers, who do feel arguments, may come out to receive these demagogues with all those eggs which are not at the time market able. The palms strewn in the ways of both, in such an event, will be like those to which the old deigyman referred when he read to the congregation the statement that, as the Divine Master rode into Jerusalem, they strewed palms in His path. The old man raised his spectacles and shook his head sadly:

"My brethren," he said, "persecution! persecution! They tried to make His critter throw Him!"

cution! They tried to make His critter throw Him!"

JONES.

The lesson of Jones speech to me was this: that no scandal can kill a genuine thing. They do barter in Legislatures to elect Senators. They barter with everything short of money in some of the best Commonwealths. They barter with champagns and eigars, with promises to offices, with lying smiles and compliments, with mock references to pious things, with lip-and-knee service. They barter with running friends who swell to unreal excellence the candidate's merits, with the temptation of women's bland-cishments, and with so much that is false and cunning that I wonder how a man can slip through a State Legislature and appear in Congress pure and self-respecting. If Jones did barter,—and they say he did: that is, they say he bought off the other candidates and let the Legislature storm Crown Point,—he was the first to stand up and say that he admitted it; that he put it on no defense lower than the act. If people bny their seats, let them adorn them as well

Srs: A large amount of grain (oorn and osts) is sold to Eastern shippers by receivers here, delivered on Michigan Central cars at Joliet, delivered on Michigan Central cars at Joliet, where the Company have an elevator, trackcales, etc. The advantage the commissionman, or rather his consignor, derives in having grain sold there is, that the freight from points west on the Chicago, Bock Island & Pacific Railroad and its connections to Joliet is less than to 
Chicago, and the same is the case on the Chicago & Alton Railroad south; while the grain, as a rule, brings Chicago prices there, and often 
a trifle more, yet costs less free on board cars a trifle more, yet costs less free on board cars than if bought in elevator here, after paying

than if bought in elevator here, after paying storage, trimming and switching charges.

The grain received at Joliet is transferred to Michigan Central cars, either through their elevator or from car to car, and is supposed to be weighed by Michigan Central Railroad Company employes, bill of lading being issued on their weights. When weighted on track, the Agent inserts the attoulation. "Track-scale."

pany employes, bill of lading being issued on their weights. When weighed on track, the Agent inserts the stipulation, "Track-scaleweigh given for bulk grain not gnaranteed to shiple as or consignees;" or, if weighed in the elevator, the words "elevator-weights" are inserted. On arrival of shipments at their destination, there is often considerable shortage from railroad weights, for which the shippers receive claims from their consignees; and, no matter how well supported they may be by weighers certificates or affidavits, the General Freight Agent ignores them entirely, and falls back on the stipulation in the bill of lading; and there the matter awally drops, as the claimant has no recourse except a suit at law, which, with a corporation, is very expensive business.

The Company seem to believe that "Might makes right"; but this way of doing business is very unsatisfactory, not only to shippers, who suffer a loss of business in consequence, but to their customers East, who reek other markets, where they can receive fair treatment. It is well known to all shippers that railroad companies always pay claims for shortage on package-freight, and there is no reason why they should make bulk-grain an exception, especially where weighed into their own cars by their own employes. It seems that if the Railroad Commissioners would ascertain what the few evils are that shippers suffer unjustly at the hands of the railroad companies, and correct them, leaving competition to regulate rates of freight, it would be better for all interested, and there would be little just eauselfor complaint.

"ONLY A WOMAN'S HAIR."

"ONLY A WOMAN'S HAIR."

Late Judge beside an Indian river,
My wife's great-uncle, frail and old,
Minus his temper and his liver,
Ogne home with stores of wealth untold.

We'd named our eldest boy Ramehunder; We'd called our house "The Mangostine And, but for a domestic blunder, Should now enjoy his princely means. We laid down yards of Indian matting; Compounded jars of sangaree; The cook had furned, by constant patting, Our Dorset butter into ghee.

We warmed the house from base to stiles, Although the season was July: He brought a train of Asiatics, Whose faces made the children cry.

My wife received him in a burry, Her brow perplexed with household care; She'd been all day about the curry, With scarcely time to dress her hair.

The children then were alliparaded; He loudly blessed our little Ram; Each were a tussah richly braided, And each performed a deep salsam. We closed the windows while at dinner; How hot the soup and chuiney were! John punkahed well for a beginner; My wife wore roses in her hair.

The pains we'd taken were not wasted: He praised our sauce of capsicum; Said that such pepper he'd not tasted Since with the Rifles at Dum-Dum. The curry! esreful preparation,
With glowing chills round it stuck,
Appeared; he snifted his approbation
And triffed with a Bombay duck.

The rice was dried to pure perfection; He filled his mouth—a silence fell— Then starting, with an interjection, Which I am too polite to tell— He gasped, he wheeved, he coughed, he sp We loosed his stock, we gave him air, And with a stiffed voice he muttered: "You've choked me with a filthy hair."

Alas I it was no hair of minion ; My wife confessed she drossed in hasin, And while Maria combed her chignen, Herself had mixed the curry pasts i

They proved the will of Thule Crompton,
By which we never got a great;
His thousands found their way to Brampton
For the Discusses of the Threat.
Chamber's Journal.

KANSAS.

A Heavy Spring Tide of Immigration.

Indian Complications---Farming and Stock-Raising.

Perhaps po State in the Union has bad great difficulties to surmount in the primitive stages of its progress than Kansas; yet, with all the impediments that obstructed the early settle-ment of the State, her march to empire has been

First came the Moloch of Human Slaver its insolent demands for imperial sway, ening the stability of our Republican to fight our battles over on dista and pass through the same ordea and blood; but this continent will nev witness such a struggle as the one fro baneful effects we have not yet recovere the gaunt spectre, Drought, with its l of evils, showed its deformed head, an tion, in all its frightful forms, loome

tion, in all its frightful forms, loomed view. All these misfortunes were born fortitude that challenged the admiration world, and Kansas emerged from the fit nace crowned with immortal glory, and si ened by experience for new conquests.

In a population composed of heterogelements from all quarters of the globe not to be expected that parity in the admittion of government affairs should be the sive rule; and hence political outcasts, the noble efforts of the good and true me ing the honor and integrity of the State at

to which, by reason of all the considers intelligence, virtue, public spirit, and hou is eminently entitled.

If the throngs of immigrants now poin to the State by avery avenue of ingress criterion, the present season will witness accessions to our population than any prone. The people now fleeking to our haif from Illinois, Indiana, Wisconsin Missouri, and othern Western States, a resent some of the most substantial farm stock-raisers. Their acquisition will ad to the wealth and material prosperity State. The point to which the bulk of

maye areas most satisfactor; and the mouroful wailing of the dismal prop of evil will avail about as much as the wagainst the rock of Gibraltar. The State will on growing and expanding just the same at there were none such in it.

wealth. To this very landable sentiment there are flow exceptions, and Kanas people have become noted for their zealons davotion to the State of their adoption. Besides her excellent school-system charitable institutions, and generally-unexceptionable laws, she has a newspaper press that honors alke the State and the profession. In the work of seitling up her broad domain with industrious and intelligent freemen, in organizing and promoting enterprises of public utility, and in the practical education of the people, these journals

\*\*FLAY AN IMPORTANT PAST.\*\*

Wide-awake, public-spirited, they have, ever kept even pace with the rapid advancement of the people; and the political removation the State has undergone is due mainly to the indefatigable labors of her newspaper-men.

That ever-recurring question of an Indian. War is beginning to cause some anusty smong the inhabitants of the border. In the Nation, where most of the Southern tribes are congregated, the Indians are represented to be in a state of disquiet, and a number of morters have recently been committed by them. Large parties, armed to the teeth, are now hundreds of miles away from their reservations; and their hostile intentions have been made known by a series of recent incursions. It is about time these bloodchirsty vagrants were made to know their place, and to feel the power of the Government. The blood of alsuptitered innocants criss sloud for vengeance, and the voice of our frontier citizens unites in demanding that these rapacious outlaws be deprived of the means to murder at will. The people suggested to the ravages of the Indians expect no symmethy or ald from the stock-jobbers of Congress; their only hope of peace and safety is in a vigorous prosecution of the policy insugurated by office of the lawless and indianals, in some cases, are provoked to committing depreciations by the acts of law less scalawage who horder on the outskirts of vivilization, is not horder on the outskirts of vivilization, is not honor on the outskirts of viviliza

History of the Organic Law of That State.

The Changes Embodied in the Pending Instrument.

Slim Prospect of Its Popular Rati-

ial Correspondence of The Chicage T orr, April 8, 1874.

stated as follows: From the time this passed into the control of the United States, in 1796, until 1805, it was governed by the national military authorities. From 1805 to 1824, a Territorial organization existed, in which governmental powers—executive, legislative, judicial—were exercised by the Governor three Territorial Judges. From 1824 to 1835, the Territory was ruled by a Governor and Territorial Council; and by this Council the

FIRST CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION
alled. The act provided for the election of gates, who met at the Capitol, in Deon the second, Monday of May, 1835. Biddle, of Wayne County, was appointed ident, and Charles W. Whipple and Maron. Secretaries. The sessions of the ed until June 24, and its Constiwas adopted by a vote of 75 yeas to 2 mays. The question of ratification was submitted to the people at an election held on the first Monday of October, 1835, and they adopted it; but no official record of the precise vote is to be found. Michigan, having adopted this Constitution, did not wait for Congress to accept it helps beginning has State Government. ept it before beginning her State Government out elected a Legislature and State officers in iber, 1835. The troubles over the Ohio boundary delayed matters, however, and there was a hot debate in Congress upon the question of final admission,—the principal opposition coming from the Whig party; but, on Jan. 26, 1837, the act was passed declaring Michigan one of the Pointed States. sclaring Michigan one of the United States of merica, under the Constitution of 1835.

The practical inconveniences of this instru-

people were required to vote for or a Convention for that purpose at the election in November, 1849; and the st were: Yeas 33,193, nays 4,095. This Convention assembled at Lansing, June 3, 1850, and elected Daniel Goodwin, President, and Sweegles, Jr., Secretary. Its session stitution was adopted by the people at the general election in 1850, by yeas 36,169, nays 9,433. It went into effect Jan. 1, 1851. By Art. 20, Sec. 2, of this instrument, the question of its general revision was to be submitted to the slectors qualified to vote for members of the Lorgislature, in 1866 and in agree sixtensity.

The people in 1866 voted in favor of the re-sion: year 79,505, nays 28,623. As a result, by ct. 41, Beession Laws of 1867, the people were quired, on the first Monday in April, to hold ed on the first Monday in April, to hold section for delegates to a Constitutional mition,—the number to be 100. These tes were duly elected, and the Convention in Lansing on the third Wednes-May, 1867. It elected Charles M. Crossoff Lenawee County, President and Thomas sun, Secretary; and its sessions were contacted to the technique of the testing the testing the testing in the testing at the April election in

sepite the unfortunate result of this attempt wise the organic law of the State, the Legister of 1873 decided to make another effort as same direction, beliving that popularing had changed upon some of the set that were so prominent then, and that general opinion (so long prevalent) had deeplath that the restrictive features of the present stitution do retard the proper development is the State. Accordingly, has year, a joint resolution, approved April 24, 1878, was passed, creating
A constitutional commission of eighteen members, to be appointed by the Governor, who should carefully revise the exist-

Supervisors; summoning or impaneling furies; regulating interest; authorizing the sale, lesse, or mortgage of real estate belonging to minors, or by executors or administrators, or by any religious corporation or society; chartering or licensing ferries or toll-bridges; remitting fines, penalties, or forfeitures; creating, increasing, or decreasing fees, percentages, or allowances of public officers; changing the law of descent; granting to any corporation, association, or individual, any special or exclusive privilege, immunity, or franchise whatever; declaring any person of age; extending the time for the assessment or collection of taxes, or otherwise relieving any Assessor or Collecter of Taxes from the due performance of his official duties; punishing crimes or misdemeanors; adopting any person as another's child or heir; vacating or altering any road laid out by Commissioners of Highways, or any street, alley, or public ground in any city or village, or in any recorded town-plat; altering the boundaries of any school-district; for building or repairing bridges, or for draining swamp or other low lands, except by expenditure of grants to the State; and exempting any party from taxation. The Legislature is further required to provide by general laws for the cases enumerated, and for all other cases which, in its judgment, may be provided for by such laws. The necessity and value of these provisions are universally recognized in this State, and this part of the work of revision has been applauded on all sides.

6.—THE SUPREME COURT.

The number of Judges of the Supreme Court

6.—THE SUPREME COURT.

The number of Judges of the Supreme Court is increased from four to five; their terms from eight years to ten years, a term expiring every two years. The effect will be to abolish that even division of the Court doon any question, which has, in the past, prevented the final decimals of the court doon any question, which has, in the past, prevented the final decimals of the court doors. even division of the Court mon any question, which has, in the past, prevented the final decision of some very important points. Cases in appellate jurisdiction are limited to a minimum of \$100 in value, except where an appeal, writ of error, etc., are allowed by the Judge trying the case; whereas the present Constitution has no restriction whatever.

no restriction whatever.

7.—THE CHRCUT COURTS.

The present number of Judicial Circuits—twenty-one—is limited to seventeen; the Legislature being authorized to increase the number as may be necessary at the expiration of periods of six years. In order to relieve the Circuit Courts from trivial cases, the minimum of value in controversy is fixed at \$25.

The revised instrument increases all salaries that are fixed in the Constitution, as shown in the following table:

he following table :

Governor Constitution.

Circuit Judges 1,500
State Treasurer 1,000
Auditor General 1,000
Supt. of Public Instruction 1,000
Secretary of State 800 

9.—RESTRICTIONS ON MUNICIPALITIES.

The new article forbids the loaning of municipal credit to private corporations in any form, and forbids counties, cities, or townships from constructing or owning any railroads. It also prohibits cities and villages from incurring indebtedness in excess of 10 per cept of the valuation of their taxable property, unless authorized to do so by a popular vote; and quite a number of minor restrictions of like salutary character are also imposed upon municipal corporations of 9.—RESTRICTIONS ON MUNICIPALITIES.

all kinds.

10.—anti-sectarianism.

The proposed Constitution provides most explicitly against supporting sectarian schools, or any form of sectarianism, by means of the public funds, State or municipal.

any form of sectarianism, by means of the public funds, State or municipal.

11.—control of corporations.

The provisions of the new Constitution on this point are exceedingly important. They forbid the fictitious issue or increase of bonds or other evidences of indebtedness, or of the capital stock of any corporation; put foreign corporations and their individual stockholders upon an exact equality with State corporations; authorize the Legislature to regulate the speed of railroad-trains; forbid not only the consolidation of stock between parallel and competing railroad-lines (as is now done), but the leasing, operating, or management of competing lines, or any arrangement with reference to rates of fare, freight, or the division of earnings; prohibit all railroad officials and employes from being interested in furnishing material or supplies to the corporation, or in the business of transportation over the roads controlled by the corporation; and declare that railroads shall be public highways, and railroad companies common carriers, that the property of corporations shall be subject to public use, and that their business must be conducted so as not to injure the equal rights of individuals.

12.—Taxation.

12.—TAXATION.

The new article on finance and taxation gives The new article on mance and taxation gives the Legislature additional power to impose specific taxes "upon any property or business within this State," while the present Constitution limits specific taxes to "banking, railroad, plank-road, and other corporations hereafter created." The importance of this change will be seen when it is stated that it is claimfed that this provision will allow a system of taxation to be

new Constitutions probabits the passage of any license law. The new instrument further permits the levying of local taxes on the property of corporations not used in their specific business; applies the specific taxes of all corporations to the Educational fund, after the State debt is extinguished; forbids the State from aiding railroads or any private enterprises; probibits State officers from using the public funds for their own private benefit in any manner; and requires all interest on the public moneys to be paid to the funds to which they belong.

3.—woman's Right?

Attached to the new Constitution is a proposition, which is to be vot ed upon at the same time, but separately, striking out the word male in the article on "Elections;" which, if adopted, will allow women to vote in Michigan on procisely the same terms (as to age, etc.) as men. In the body of the new Constitution also occurs the following new provision:

Any woman shove the age of 21 years, who shall be a resident of this State, and of the proper township, city, or ward, and who is a citizen of the United States, shall be eligible to the office of Register of Deeds, Notary Public, offices connected with schools and libraries, and to such other offices as may be designated by law.

THE PROSPECTS.

While reflecting men of all shades of opinion argue that the revised Constitution is a great improvement upon its predecessor, the prospectis of its ratification by the people are not encouraging. Several influential elements are already combining for its defeat, of which the following are the most important:

First—The German vote of the State will go solidly against it. Of this there is no doubt, for this hostile movement is being carefully organized. It finds its origin in the action of the Legislature upon the temperance question. The Constitutional Commission of the present Constitution which declares that "The Legislature aball not pass any act authorizing the grant of license for the sale of ardem spirits or other intoxicating liquor; but it

OUR FORESTS.

edly in the interest of economy, and, in its gregate result, would cheapen, by many the sands of dollars, the cost of administering to State Goveanment, while the total increase the salaries fixed does not exceed a few the sands per annum. However, the latter is tan ble, while the former is remote and not plain visible on the surface, and the same latter. Preservation.

Forests on Rain-Fall. crats will also, as a rule, oppose the revision Their few members at Lansing voted against it. What Our Fences Cost--Destruction of

Their few members at Lansing voted against it, and their papers generally speak coldly of its merits and prospects, while a few of them vigorously denounce it. No especial grounds of opposition are given, and no just foundation for any partisan action can be found. But, as the measure is a Republican one in its origin, and might aid that organization in case of success, it is safe to anticipate a large percentage of Democratic emity. Letter from Gen. Brisbin to Sena-

is safe to anticipate a large-percentage of Democratic enmity.

Fifth—The railroad interest will quietly do all it can on the "anti" side of this issue, for the purposes of escaping the stringent restrictions imposed upon corporations in the new article under that head.

Add to these positive elements of hostility the general apathy and disgust created by recent political developments, and the disposition so prevalent among the masses in this region just now to hit any head that happens to show itself, and it must be concluded that the prospects of the new Constitution are not reseate. Undoubtedly it will receive the support of the leading newspapers and the influential public men of the State, and on its merits it ought to be ratified by an overwhelming majority; but all the imerous for it, and that it will join the revis 1867 in the limbo of unvitalized Consti

THE "MOLLIE MAGUIRES." Terrorism in the Coal-Regions of Pernorism in the Conl. Regions of Penusylvania---Wholesale Assassin-ation by a Regularly-Organized Band of Outlaws. Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune,

SCRANTON, Pa., April 7, 1874. SCRANTON, Pa., April 7, 1874.

Probably no State in the country is so overrun with robbers and desperadoes as Pennsylvania. Almost every largely-populated city or to wn has within its precincts a regularly organized

BAND OF OUTLAWS,
who hold the citizens in terror by their frequent
and terrible depredations on person and property.
The acts of these semi-educated vandals outstrip, in many instances, those that are attributed to the border-ruffians or the desperadoes of the Far West. The cause of all this terrorism, in what is generally supposed to be a civilized State, is attributed to the manner in which the criminal cases are managed. The Legislators who make the laws, and the lawyers who handle them, are, as a rule, shysters; and, if a criminal has money, a job is very easily arranged by which he is al-lowed to go scot-free. While scoundrels and burglars walk the streets of the principal cities unmolested, honest men are dying in the State Penitentiaries. Unless some radical change is effected soon, the Commonwealth of Pennsylva-nis will have soon such a reputation for out-lawry that strangers will avoid it with shudders. To give the readers of THE TRIBUNE some idea of the terrorism which now exists in the

coal-regions of Pennsylvania, your correspond-ent has written this letter from this city. Scranton is situated at the upper end of the renowned Wyoming coal-region. Near here, and in the same corporation, is Hyde Park, a place of some 10,000 population. This place has, of recent years, been the scene of many outrages perpetrated by
THE "MOLLIE MAGUIRES,"

a horde of desperadoes who infest the coal-country. It is said the "Mollies" originated from a secret organization which existed for from a secret organization which existed for many years in Ireland. The band, which is between 1,500 and 2,000 strong, is led by Tim O'Donelly, whose headquarters are in a lonesome, unromantic spot on Keyser's Mountain. In Hyde Park and this city, no less than twelve persons have disappeared mysteriously, and are said to have been "put away" by the "Mollies," this year. It is said that they control the administration of Scranton; and it is a matter of common betief that two of the leading city officials are members of the band.

THEIR PLAN OF OPERATIONS is said to be as follows: When the "Mollies" have

are members of the band.

THEIR PLAN OF OPERATIONS

is said to be as follows: When the "Mollies" have determined upon the death of any one who has incurred their vengeance, cuts are drawn, and the one to whose lot it falls to dispatch the victim does his bloody work silently, but surely. A man named Jones, a "Mollie, "warned a friend about a week since, that he was a "marked man." A few days afterwards, Jones himself was found dead upon the highway. Upon examination, it was found that he had been stabbed to the heart. Near where he isid was the emblem of the "Mollies,"—" a coffin, skull, and cross-bones,"—to which was attached, on a card, the words: "So dies a traitor." When the band wishes any one to leave the neighborhood, a notice bearing some horrible symbol of death is placed on the door of his residence, with the written injunction that he must leave in twenty-four hours. It is needless to state that the warning is generally heeded. The "Mollie Ma-

especially about Mahanoy City, Girardville, Locust Gap, Centraha, Mt. Carmel, and Shamokin, the "Mollies" pursue their depredations without any check, —the people living in constant fear of their lives. Hardly a day passes but that a "mysterious death" occurs. A few days since, a miner, Michael Dougherty, was passing along the main street of Centralia, when, all at once, he was seen to totter and fall. Persons ran to him, and, upon reaching the spot, found he had been shot. As no shot was heard at the time of the occurrence, the matter was, of course, regarded as very mysterious. The man was carried to his home, and on the door of his house was found the inscription: "He betrayed the band." This was followed by skulls, cross-bones, and other hideous emblems. By this it was at once known who committed the murder. No attempt is ever made by the anthorities to unravel these crimes, as everybody fears the vengeance of the terrible organization. It is generally conceded that there is no law in Schuylkill County.

The. "Mollies" number about 2,000 in the Schuylkill County.

The "Mollies" number about 2,000 in the Schuylkill region, The leaders are many, but the most prominent one is said to be a man by the name of Barney Dolan, who lives near Locust Gap. Citizens, business-men, coal-operators and miners, have either been driven from the regions or brutally assassinated on the highways.

The FOPULAR BRIMF.

These brigands are bound by the most terrible casth; and, if one is selected to commit murder, and then falls, he is compelled to die by his own hand, in presence of the entire organization.

Pat Haster, who is now in the Esscern Penitentiary, is known as the "King of the Mollie Maguires." During the memorable "long strike" of 1870-71, he tried to force Father Koche, of Shamokin, to allow the burial of one of the band in consecrated ground. Upon being refused, he raised a riot. The State troops were called out, and he, together with several others, was arrested and imprisoned.

It is during the several properson in

An Earnest Appeal for Their

Shameful Waste of Timber-Effect of

Timber for Railroad-Ties.

tor Hitchcock.

OMAHA, Neb., April 4, 1874. The Hon. P. W. Hitchcock, United States Senats, Wash

ington, D. C.:
My DEAR SENATOR: I cannot say when I was more gratified than in reading the papers the other day that the President had made the preservation of our forests the subject of a spec measage to Congress, and recommended the passage of an act creating a Commissioner of Forestry. I doubt if a wiser recommendation has been made by any President, and I hope Congress will not adjourn without acting upon that message. None but those who have made tree-growing, and the criminal waste of timber, a careful study, can appreciate the necessity of legislation on this subject. We have now left untouched, in the whole United States, but

ONE REALLY GREAT TRACT of timber, consisting of about one-half of Washington Territory and a third of Oregon. California has, perhaps, 500,000 acres of forest, onetwo years: but that State, aware of the future necessity, and keenly alive to the depletion of our forests, has already commenced the cultiva-tion of the Australia,—a tree that grows rapidly and to great size.

New York has lost her maple, walnut, hickory,

and has now no considerable forest left, except what is to be found in her Adirondacks. The Wisconsin forests are in process of rapid destruc-tion,—no less than 1,030,000,000 feet having been ent in a single year. Tens of thousands of logs are annually rafted down the Mississippi to towns in Iowa, where they are cut into lumber. One firm.—Young & Co.,—I am told, have a mill at Clinton, Ia., that runs 200 saws, and three-fourths of all the lumber they out goes to Kansas and Nebrasks. In one year, 185,000,000 feet of Wisconsin logs were cut in Iowa; and I predict that, if the present destruction goes on, in ten or twenty years at most, not only the forests of Wisconsin, but Michigan and Minnesota, will be

Wisconsin, but Michigan and Minnesota, will be SWEFT AWAY.

Only consider for a moment that 50,000 acres of Wisconsin timber are cut annually to supply the Kansas and Nebraska market alone. The Saginaw forests are now practically destroyed; and, if the Northern Pacific Railroad should be built, it will open up and subject to the ax the Oregon and Washington Territory forests, and then the last great belt of American timber will be destroyed. Let us at least save, and use with economy, the magnificent yellow fir trees (many of them 300 feet high) that cover this portion of our public domain.

The greatest cormorants we will have to contend with will be the railroads. They already use

USE ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTY MILLIONS OF THES ANNU-

ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTÍ MILLIONS OF TIES ANNUALLY,
and our railroading has but just begun. Ties
have to be replaced every seven years; and, when
10,000 miles more of rail have been laid, it will
require all the young trees in the country to
supply the demand for ties. A tie, as every one
knows, is made from young timber, the trees being only 8 to 10 inches in diameter, and few trees
will cut more than two ties.

There can no longer be any doubt that the
rain-fall and water-courses of a country are
GREATLY AFFECTED BY ITS FORESTS.

A peach-tree will give off 18 pounds, or about
2 gallons, of moisture every twelve hours. The
evaporation, then, from the earth through trees
must be immense, the roots often drawing from
underground springs, and throwing off through
their branches vast volumes of hamid air. Especially is this true of Kansas and Nebraska,
where, at a depth of some 20 feet, white sand is
struck which is so full of water that, in many
places, subterraneous streams have been
formed, and are frequently struck when boring
shafts for wells.

I think the great currents of air which leave

formed, and are frequently struck when boring shafts for wells.

I think the great currents of air which leave the Pacific Coast humid and warm empty in snows on the Rocky Mountains; and, leaving the monotains dry, they sweep over the Great Plains, finding no moisture to take up until they pass over the Missouri and Mississippi, when, having been recharged, they empty in Illipois. pass over the Missouri and Mississippi, when, having been recharged, they empty in Illinois and Wisconsin. In Wyoming Territory, as we know, the dearth is almost complete; but, in Nebraska, the heavily-timbered heads of her streams give some humidity, and the clouds empty in frequent showers along the Loups, Niobrara, Platies, Elkhorn, and Missouri, Those

who have watched the effect of forests on rainfalls say that, by commencing at the edge of a dry belt, the forests, and consequent rain-falls, may gradually be extended across the whole of the dry belt. So we might commence here at Omaha, and, by gradually planting trees west-ward, increase the humidity of the atmosphere, until the required moisture for rain is reached ALL OVER THE DEV FLAINS.

The deplorable result of the loss of timber is now to be seen all over Europe. The Eibe has lost 18 per cent of its flow in consequence of cutting away of the trees along its banks, exposing its waters to the hot sun, and consequent increased evaporation. The island of Santa Cruz, in the West Indies, which, twenty-five years ago, was a garden of fertility; is now a desert almost,—the result of cutting away the forests. The theory is, that the dry currents of air are retarded by forests, and elevated until a point of condensation is reached. Radiation is also prevented, the air colled, and the clouds passing over forests are rendered more easily condensed. Electricity is also a great agent, the treese being segatively charged, and drawing with great power the positively charged clouds. This theory is no longer doubt or experience and knowledge of the laws that govern the stmosphere. I know you agree with me in these views, and it was a conviction that they are correct which led you to frame and have passed your great timber-growing bill, giving overy person 160 acres of the public lands who would plant and keep in good order for ten years forty acres of timber. That law, as amended at this seasion of Congress, I think, and does you great credit as a wise law-giver.

But not only in Europe, but in America, is the loss of timber already lamentably felt. Many of our rivers have lost half their usofulness for manufacturing purposes. The Connecticut is now hardy navigable, and the Kennebec and Merrimac have shrunk one-fourth. The Potomac has lost nearly a fourth of its volume, and the fluxes of the connection of the United Sta

is just our annual decrease of forest, but it is not far from 8,000,000 acres, as against 10,000 acres new forest planted. This is truly alarming, and certainly it was high time for some one to call the attention of Congress to the subject of forester.

the best care we can of our old forests, and make them last as long as possible. As the father of the new Forest bill, I thought you the most proper person to bring forward

A TIMERE-SAYING LAW,
and I write that you will do so at your earliest convenience, and press it to a vote the present session. You will no doubt find able minds to second you, for I feel sure such thinking men as Carpenter, Conkling, Cameron, Morton, Chandler, and Logan, in the Sonate, and Kelley, Dawes, Blaine, Myers, Butler, Negley, O'Neill, and others, in the House, will recognize the necessity of preserving what forests our vandal fathers have left us. Very truly, yours, &c.,

JAMES S. BRISRIN,

### THE BAPTIST COUNCIL.

The Other Side.

To the Editor of the Chicago Tribune:

SIB: While the finding of the Council on Mr. McCarthy is almost universally regarded as just, by one man its methods of procedure have been criticised and denounced. This critic, while de-claring that his pulpit has been barred against Mr. McCarthy for two years; and, moreover charging him with having "preached sermons which disgraced the pulpit and insulted every Baptist minister in America," and having acknowledged to the Clerk of the Council agreement with the verdict,—notwithsta without just provocation, rushes into print, and holds up his brethren in the ministry, together with the representatives of the churches, to the ing perpetrated a great outrage in this Christian age and land. And all this, observe, because they did what he acknowledges ought to have been done. His position with regard to this matter appears to be this: Because, for-

this matter appears to be this: Because, forsooth, he was not permitted to dictate the method
of procedure,—with all the tenacity and obstinacy
of his Scottish character he opposes it. Some
men imagine themselves born to lead, and such,
we take it, is the inference of the protestor. But
this is not the conclusion of the matter. His
church is forced into a position wherein they
must either vindicate his mode of procedure, or
dispense with his services.

It seems necessary, therefore, that the friends
of the Council should speak in its behalf, and
vindicate its members from misrepresentation
and falsehood. It is highly probable that, if
those who composed the Council had their work
to do over again, they might take a different
course. But it is not conceivable that they
could, by any possibility, have reached a different result. No one who impartially considers
the difficult and embarrassing circumstances under which they labored, together with the character of the men composing the body, will feel
disposed to impugn their motives, criticise their
course, or stigmatize their action.

There are several very important considerations to which the attention of the public has
not been called, but which are essential to a just

tions to which the attention of the public has not been called, but which are essential to a just not been called, but was ever more regularly called. In accordance with the advice of the exparts Council, the church, with absolute unanimity, and in the precise manner specified in Crowell's Manual, called to its aid this Ecclesication of the council.

Crowell's Manual, called to its aid this Ecclesiastical Council.

Second—It was constituted so as to meet with the approbation of Mr. McCarthy and his friends. The church wished to include in the call a number of suburban churches of the Fox River and Chicago Associations. The accused and his adherents objected, and requested the restriction of the call to the city churches. The church acceded to their wishes, so that the Council, to all intents and purposes, was of their own selection,—as much their own as though they alone had issued the call.

intents and purposes, was of their own selection,—as much their own as though they alone had issued the call.

Third—Each church included in the call selected its wisest and best men as representatives. Twenty-eight more fair, conscientious, and clear-headed men cannot be found in the Baptist churches of Chicago. And these are the men who are held up to the ridicule and condemnation of the world by one of the most youthful ministers in the city, as conspirators and assassins. That minister's position is not an enviable one who becomes the false accuser of his brethren. Fourth—The Council acted with almost perfect unanimity from first to last. It selected a Moderator who was thoroughly conversant with ecclesiastical usages and parliamentary rules, and sustained him in all of his decisions. It has been represented that there was frequent disorder and confusion in the meetings. The fact is patent to all who watched the proceedings, that the majority of the Council acted with courtesy and moderation, strictly observing the rules of order. One man repeatedly, day after day, throughout the sessions, sought to obstruct the proceedings and introduce discord, and he "the accuser of his brethren."

Figth—No body of men was ever more patient under abuse. The defendant permitted no opportunity to pass without accusing, browbeating, and insulting the very men whom his friends in question their intelligence, impugned their motives, and charged them with conspiring to blacken his good name, and even "murder" him. One other man, from time to time, joined

in question their infelligence, impugned their motives, and charged them with conspiring to blacken his good name, and even "murder" him. One other man, from time to time, joined in this tirade of abuse. The protestor. The Council, with Christian forbearance and patience, endured it all, occasionally offering a dignified and courteous rebuke.

Sixth—The Council proceeded throughout on one principle: It appeared to them that the greatest kindness they could possibly exercise toward the accused—whether innocent or guilty—would be to introduce all the evidence for the procecution in his presence, and then allow ample time for his defense. An innocent minister, if accused of lying or embezzlement, would not insist on having the day, the charges, and the witnesses, specified before submitting to trial. He will ask that the evidence be introduced, and then, if necessary, request time to secure counter-testimony. This was the principle upon which the Council soted, as a court of equity, believing that this course would insure justice to the accused. They wanted all the facts in the case brought before them, and then directed the Secretaries to furnish Mr. McCarthy with a verbatim copy of all the testimony, which contained the specifications complete. They then allowed the defendant all the time requested for the purpose of preparing his defense. No minister was ever treated with greater consideration for allowed better opportunities to meet the ergo profession of the body were constantly interrupted by the friends of the accused, proposing irrelevant questions, insulting the witnesses and attorneys, objecting to the rulings of the Chair, jeering, threatening, usterly precluding the possibility of transacting business; in short, converting the court of justice into a very Babel. In sheer self-defense, the Council was obliged to close the doors, permitting, at the same time, the representatives of the press, together with several of the defendant's frieuds—e.g., Messra Burtis, Brigham, Parent, and others to remain.

obliged to close the doors, permitting, at the same time, the representatives of the press, together with several of the defendant's friends—e.g., Messrs. Burtis. Brigham, Parent, and others to remain.

Eighth—While the prosecution was utterly prohibited from introducing hearsay testimony, much wider latitude was granted the accused in his defense, as in the testimony of Mrs. Curtis, for example, and of the accused himself. The prosecution objected, and protested that that kind of testimony had been ruled out when offered by them; but the complaint was not considered.

Ainth—The greatest liberty of speech was granted Mr. McCarthy. He was permitted to testify in his own defense, question all witnesses speak on all motions; and in this way occupied more time than all the members of the Council put together, if Mr. "Protest" be excepted.

Tenth—The case was not prejudged. "Protest" alone confessed that he went to the Council biased against the prisoner at the bar. It is possible (2) that the public believes this. At the opening of the secret session, on the last evening, no member of the body knew how his brother felt. Mr. Gordon was the only man who expressed an opinion. When the result of the informal ballot was announced, all were surprised at the unanimity revealed.

The Council responded to the invitation of the Union Park Church most reluctantly. Every member would gladly have resigned his position. They sacrificed precious time and business. It was their determination, in the sight of Heaven, to do justiy and remember mercy. Their decision was the conviction of their inmost souls. For twenty-seven years the Baptist churches of Chicago had not been called upon to try a minister. There were few precedents to go by. But it is believed that substantial justice has been done. The Council, if anything to blame, acted too leniently. The public would have indorsed the action with the unanimity displayed by the Council, if one man, who could not bend twenty-eight others to his will, all but one of whom were older th

TRANSIT IN CITIES.

Wanted Greater Facilities for Both Rapid and Slow Transit.

Proposed Elevated Railway Along the Line of Alleys.

I have a few earnest words to say to the people I have a few earnest words to say to the people of Chicago about a growing necessity for the means of transit and transportation in this city. This is a matter that concerns them deeply at the present time, and will concern them more and more as population increases. It should be remembered that the present is the primary age of city improvement under modern civilization. It is within the memory of middle-aged men that everything that marks the improvements of streets in cities, better than the boulder-paving of olden time, has come into use, such as the Dutch and Russ paving, the concrete and Dutch and Russ paving, the concrete and asphalt paving, the wood paving, the rails for horse-cars, and underground and elevated railroads, and even the omnibuses. Yet

NONE OF THESE are the complete thing, and it is certain that many improvements are much needed still. The commercial character of the times has The commercial character of the times has drawn millions to cities, so that human ingenuity is taxed to its utmost to provide for their convenient transit to and fro. This very great rush to the city, the piling up of society and humanity in masses, is what has given the rage we now have for suburban residences. Said the Chief Engineer of the City of London to me, "We do not wish to encourage any scheme of public improvement to bring people into the city. Our greatest care is to know what to do with the people that are already come, and how with the people that are already come, and how those who are here can best get about, and how get away." And one of these great means was the underground railway of London, with trains coming and departing at all times, every two or three minutes.

ME. RICHARD P. MORGAN, JR., ME. RICHARD P. MORGAN, JR., son of the old engineer of the Galena Railroad, has recently written a very interesting article for THE TRIBUNE on the various plans for rapid transit which have been thought of, and experimented upon in the City of New York. The projects principally specified are the underground way, in which comparisons are made with the London, and the elevated track, on the principle of which is the Greenwich-street line in New York. And he tells us of a scheme of his own which he has patented for a line suppended o wn, which he has patented, for a line suspended by Gothic arches over the centre of the street; and also a plan of Vanderbilt's, which has been recently broached, and which he well calls audacious, for elevating a track in Broadway on columns erected in the centre of the street. These are all interesting as samples and tests, or projects for thought to those who want facts, or are interested in such plans for city improvements. What do they suggest to us in the way of filling the wants of the City of Chicago? What does Chicago need? These are questions which the newspapers do well in discussing.

WHAT DOES CHICAGO NEED?

She needs, first, better and more convenient means of transit, both for men and vehicles, on and in the streets than she now has, so that the pressure upon her public atreets, as population shall increase shall be relieved and equalized. The improvements may be extended to vehicles as well as to the ways. wn, which he has patented, for a line suspended

The improvements may be extended to valides as well as to the ways.

Secondly, she needs some practical scheme or means for rapid transit; so that the time now consumed by carriages and horse-cars can be much shortened. The city is so large, the radius of population so broad, that it is a burden of expense in time and money for a man to reach both home and business. Now, we all can see that the emergency demands some device or improvement to meet this want. What becomes a necessity in the way of human improvement is in the end some way achieved.

Now, it is wisdom to look the necessity in the face; provide for it, while it can be more cheaply done than when population is more dense and property higher in value.

THE CITY NEEDS

done than when population is more dense and property higher in value.

THE CITY NEEDS
a double-track line, for rapid passage, from near the Government building in the South Division, running midway between the river and the lake, on a parallel line with the streets, to extend six or eight miles south. She needs a like double-track on the North Side, extending to Lake View, and also on the West Side, to extend three or four miles west. Then these stems need to be connected by a line on the ciroumference of the city, taking the parallel lines of the streets as far as practicable; so that a person on either one of these sections may reach any other portion of the city that is upon either of these lines, and be conveyed to any distant point.

It may be said, we have these, and can have them still further extended in the street-car system. But we have not the speed. What is demanded is

Export of PASSAGE.

them will further extended in the streed-car system. But we have not the speed. What is ease.

The lines must be of that character that the edinary spead of the railway can be street. It was not to be the control of the control of

the sidewalk, with easy ascending

It is none too early to begin to provide for it.

WEST AND EAST.

The Tariff Legislation of the Past

Twelve Years.
To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:
SIX: Since the close of the War, has policy of the Government tended to, tected the acquisition of, the commerce financial aggrandizement and supremacy Eastern and Middle States of the Union of the Commerce of the Co

day producing the bulk of the exportable wealth of the country. Their products not only supply the vast home demand, but also pay the larger part of our indebtedness. Notwithstanding this, it is the East which monopolizes the imports, which are mostly luxuries, spends money abroad in European travel, spends money extravagantly at home, and yet has money to lend, and, in times of panic, money to hord; while the producers of the West have to contain themselves with a homely subsistence, and the producers of the South are in a still more deplorable condition.

themselves with a homely subsistence, and the producers of the South are in a still more deplorable condition.

Naturally this state of things could not exist. It could only be brought about by artificial means. It is the

RESULT OF OUR FINANCIAL LEGISLATION.

Since the close of the War our whole tax system, both impost and exist and a view to this end. The tariff has not been for revenue—far from it. The whole internal-remuse system is, in fact, so arranged, as far as the necessities of the case will permit, as to favor sectional interests. Both together have been designed and manipulated by a few knowing ones, who have shaped and controlled the legislation of Congress by natural and artificial powers, so as to enrich their constituents at the expense of the developers and earners of the substantial wealth of the nation. Since the success of the last Presidential campaign there has been an entire subsidence of all war-talk. It is logical, therefore, to conclude that the "grad war is over" as tlast, and that its fruits are all secured; and this question forces itself: Is this advantage of the East over the West and South—this establishment of the political supremacy of a capital and monopoly aristocracy over the

advantage of the East over the West and South
— this establishment of the political supremary
of a capital and monopoly aristocracy over the
people, and the perfect mastery by it over all
their industries—the
— LEGITHATE PRUIT OF THE WAR?

After all, was not the War the culmination of
a long conflict, dating from the ratification of
the Constitution, between the interests of different sections of the country? As it was upon the
tariff question that the South first threatened to
secede, was not final secession undertaken mainly to avoid submission to tariff-protection, which
the South knew would be ruinous to her? Masover, was not the determination to form the

the South knew would be rainous to her? Manover, was not the determination to form the
monopoly upon the South and the whole country
the real motive in the Eastern and Middle States
that roused them to and nerved them
in the War against Secession, and
more at heart really than patriotism,
which was the motive in the West, or animosity
to alsvery, which was the motive of but a few
fanatics?

It is overwhelmingly apparent that this conflict of interests is still going on, and, judging
from the anti-monopoly uprisings all over the
country, it promises to be an irrepressible one.
There are many among those most alive to the
injuries that oppress them and the dangers that
threaten them, who are determined against
longer submission; and, as it is chiefly through
a protective tariff that one small section of the
country holds the mastery over all the others,
this conflict, in the nature of things, can never
be settled to the satisfaction of those oppressed
except

One or the other is inevitable. We are drifting dreadfully near to a repetition of the saddest and most direful chapter of our history. "Nullification" is a fighting word.

War is the last resort of Kings. Rabellies is the last resort of peoples. May God grant us peace and the preservation of the Union. There seems to me to be but one way to peaceably accomplish a repeal of "Protection," and that is upon the ground of its unconstitutionality. Even after the demonstration of its damable injunction: even after the nation, to a man, is them still further extended in the street-car system. But we have not the speed. What is demanded is

BAFFOITY OF PASSAGE.

The lines must be of that character that the ordinary speed of the railway can be obtained.

This cannot be appeared by the General Government of the Constitution dreads and avoided to prevent by every means the prehensive forethought could suggest, it imposition like this by the General Government of the Constitution of

LOCAL MI THE CLEARING

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ND EAST.

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at they intended to con-iney had but just freed and determined struggle, b, in the Declaration of d distinctly blamed "for with all parts of the

which ratified the way York, and that 27—a majority of only at nothing, in the said d shall be construed to grant monopolice, etc. suppose that they etc. suppose that they etc. suppose to grant monopolice by to drive the earnings of ers of the few? He that the Constitution ded, to empower Congress ics or import duties for ion or of any interests. The form its conception, by, and will till its death resurrected. It is

TITUTIONAL all monster, whose exist-uberties and independence egrity of the Union, and the Government. Those

egrity of the Union, and the Government. Those rofit by it know not only unconstitutionality. But, stitutional or unconstitu-

titutional or unconstitu-rit, they intrigued for it, ave it, if political power, an maintain it.

I believe, when it is use-onger to dally with this its terrible propensities, utterly consume us. The it from the press and on a upon the ground of

it from the press and on a, upon the ground of Let us at least learn tution is still the suland,—a law over the sil as the governed; ed, and avaries, and corrand riot in the lobies of or a safeguard and a sure and rights of the people.

LEAST LEARN
IN OF OUR GOVERNMENT to princely thieves to levy tree and earnings of the sits duty, as a preserver domestic tranquility, to their peaceful pursuits.

The property of the sure of the sits of the peaceful pursuits.

THE CLEARING-HOUSE AGAINST INFLATION.

A special meeting of the Clearing-House Association was held in their rooms in the Jarvis Building, corner of Calhoun place and Clark street, yesterday afternoon.

THERE WARE PRESENT

L. J. Gage, First National Bank; J. Irving Pearce, Third National; E. E. Goodell, Fourth National; J. G. Lombard, Fifth National; C. B. Blair, Merchaotis National; J. D. Sturgea, Northwestern National; P. L. Forrest, Mechanics National; G. L. Otis, Commarcial National; G. A. Ivea, Union National; A. B. Miner, City National; S. A. Smith, Merchants' Savings, Loan, and Trust Company; Mr. Gore, Corn Exchange National; P. C. Maynard, National Bank of Commerce; J. O. Butter, Traders' National; F. W. Crosby, Preston, Kasn & Co.; J. V. Clarke, Hiberman Banking Association; A. West, Cook County National; J. J. A. Adat; J. McKay Sanger, Central National; George Schneider, National Bank of Hillions; George Schneider, National Bank of Hillions; George Schneider, National Bank of Hillions; George Schneider, National Bank, T. L. Forrest, Hide and Leather Bank; W. B. Hoswell, Union Trust Company, and several others.

Sel Smith, the President, in cally g the assemblare to order, said: "In scoondance with the wishes and request of several my maters of the Association, this meeting has been calted for the purpose of giving the Clearing-He, use an epparamity to express their views in legard to the pression may ge out to day from the banks of Chicago as will leave no doubts in the minds of any person or persons that we significant the minds of any person or persons that we significant the minds of any person or persons that we significant the minds of any person or persons that we significant the banks of Chicago as will leave no doubts in the minds of any person or persons that we significant the minds of further issues and countries.

Mr. Rutter understood that the members who NANCIAL LEGISLATION.

If the War our whole impost and excise, and executed with he tariff has not been for The whole internal-rev, so arranged, as far as the will permit as to favor oth together have been rated by a few knowing a nad controlled the legis-by natural and artificial their constituents at the Jers and Jerness of the he nation. Since the succential campaign there has not of all war-talk. It is conclude that the "cruel and that its fruits are all stion forces itself: Is this lover the West and South of the political supremacy topoly aristocracy over the sect mastery by it over all

posed to a further issue or depn ciation of the currency.

Mr. Rutter understood that the members who had failed to assend the meeting Thursday had been fined \$5. He was one of the unfortunates, and, therefore, moved that those absent from the present session be assessed the same amount.

The motion was not agreed to.

Mr. Clarke remarked that, under the by-laws, absentees were liable to a fine of \$5, and that the adoption of the motion was unnecessary. He hoped the rule would be carried out.

CONKINTERS ON RESOLUTIONS.

Henry Greenebaum moved that a committee of three be appointed by the chair to submit resolutions expressive of the sense of the Clearing-House in regard to the currency.

The motion was agreed to, and the chair selected Henry Greenebaum, L. J. Gage, and C. B. Blair.

Overetion L. M. Addit and B. Lessenthell was

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

B. Blair.
On motion J. M. Adsit and B. Lewenthal were added to represent private banks and corpora-

The People of the State of Illinois commenced a suit in debt yesterday by filing a praccipe against P. M. Cleary and his bondsmen, C. B. Farwell, Abner Taylor, Patrick O'Neill, Daniel O'Hara, James Steel, W. J. Onahan, and Patrick P. Drissoll, laying damages at \$2,497,893,86. This is an action on Cleary's official bond.

The following is a copy of the interesting document yesterday served upon Messrs, Cleary, O'Hara, Steel, Onshan, and Driscoll, to their

Partiel O'Hars, James Steel, william J. Commin, Partiel F. Driscoll, if they shall be found in your county, personally to be and appear before the Circuit Court of Cook County, on the first day of the next term thereof, to be holden at the Court-House in Chicago, in said Cook County, on the third Monday of April metant, to answer unto the People of the State of Hindols of a pies that they render to the said plainting as the property of the said plainting as a said, in the sum of \$2,407,802.86.

And have you then and there this writ, with an indorsament hereon, in what manner you chall have executed the same.

Witness, Jacob Gross, Clerk of said Court, and the seal thereof, at Chicago, in said county, this 10th day of April, A. D. 1874.

A SLIGHT ERBOR.

The evening papers, in mentioning this suit, misled probably by the large suns for which action was brought, stated that Coi Cleary was a defaulter for a considerable amount, and the rumor on the streets was for a single that he was behind in his accounts \$100,001. A reporter thated Coi. Cleary in order to get, his statement of the affair, and received from his a the annexed fagues, which fully disposed of his grumor regarding any defalcation. He showed the following mospite from Mr. Greenleaf of the SOUTH PARE BOARD.

Jac. 26, \$3,000; Feb. 14, \$5,000; Feb. 18, 80,000; Feb. 25, \$5,000; April 1, \$20,000; April 3, \$10,978.59, "under protest;" April 3, \$12,911.07, "in full;" making a total of \$59,884.76, being all which is due to the South Park Fund. The meaning of the words "under protest;" will be explained further on. He also holds receipts from Mr. B. MILLER, COUNTY TREASURER,

be explained further on. He also holds receipts from

R. B. MILLER, COUNTY TREASURER,
for the following sums for State and county taxes: Jan. 22, 418,000; Feb. 12, 510,000; Feb. 24, 510,000; Feb. 26, 512,000; March 19, 523, 579,94; April 1, \$120,084,76; April 3, \$34,301.23, "under protest."

Col. Cleary had in his hands day before yeaterday the sum of \$54,425.85, which had been paid under protest by the banks, the South Side Street Reilway, and one or two other corporations. Mr. Tuley, his law advisor, before he went away three weeks ago, advised him not to pay this money until directed by him. On Mr. Tuley's return he told him to pay it over to the South Park Treasurer and to the County Treasurer "under protest," as it had been paid to him, which he did yesterday, paying over all the money in his hands due on State and county taxes.

JERRY DONOVAN'S BENEFIT. JERRY DONOVAN'S BENEFIT.

For many years Jeremish O'Donovan, a tragment of the ancient Irish clan of that name, has been recognized as chief among the "bhoy" element of Chicago. Jeremish, better known as "Jerry Donovan," is now in the "yellow leaf." He was, at one time, a noted "light-weight champion" of the almost defunct P. R., and succeeded in flattening out "the most prominent organ" on the face of many an opponent. As might be expected, Jeremish did not come out of his numerons contests unscathed. He bore crushing and blushing hourse thick upon him.

has been several times reduced to the consistency of hash, and the rest of his intelligent mughas been given a kindred resemblance to beef-steak very rare. Still, Jeremiah is by no means a villain. He has a rough, good nature, asid, as a rule, works hard for a livelihood. He is a kind of undescript, and can "turn his hand to almost any kind of labor. The Stock-Yards and slauchter-houses have been, generally speaking, his happy hunting-grounds, and his well-known bicepital virtues secure for him a certain amount-of respect not accorded by Bridgepoor denizens to gentlemen of flacid muscle.

WHESTLING WITH FOTHERN.

But of late days "Jerry" undertook to wrestle with a far mightier than Barney Edwards or Aaron. He entered the ring with whisky, and it won the first knock-down, and also knocked him out of time. The man was reduced to the lowest point of despair, when some benevolent people undertook to remonstrate with him, and their counsel obtained a victory over alcohol. "Jerry." some three weeks ago, or about St. Patrick's day, "swore off" for five years, and it is admitted by all who know this cingular "rough" that he is always true to his cosh and generally so to his word. Therefore, the chances are that Mr. Donovan will remain a sober ditzen for the next twentieth fraction of a century. "Jerry," however, although he has quit drunking, preserves enough animal magnetium to make him a favorite with his friends; so the clans of Bridgeport recolved to give him to make him a favorite with his friends; so the clans of Bridgeport recolved to give him to make him a favorite with his friends; so the clans of Bridgeport recolved to give him to make him a favorite with his friends; so the clans of Bridgeport recolved to give him to make him a favorite with his friends; so the clans of Bridgeport recolved to give him to make him a favorite with his friends of Bridgeport recolved to give him to make him a favorite with his friends of Bridgeport recolved to make him a favorite with him, and the same him a favorite with the r

Mr. Donovan, the distinguished beneficiary, delivered an extemporaneous oration at the close of the performance, which occurred in the neighborhood of midnight. As the reporter was physically unable to endure the atmosphere of the Theatre Comique until that hour, the sapient remarks of the kridgsport prophet are forever lost to mourning mankind.

A very elegant and recherche party was given hast night at Standard Half by the exclusive "Assembly," which numbers among its members a large share of the ultra-fashionables of society. The affair had been arranged with the characteristic modesty which attends the getting up of a hop among the elite, and fivitations were very highly prized. About two hundred ladies and environment research and as they met the State of Limbus were command that you summon Patrick M. Cleary, We command that you summon Patrick M. Cleary, The Charles B. Farwell, Abner Taylor, Patrick O'Neill, Charles B. Farwell, Abner Taylor, Patrick O'Neill, Very highly prized. About two hundred ladies Patrick F. Driscoll, if they shall be found in your and gentlemen were present, and as they met county, personally to be and appear before the Circuit.

wry of the hour:

Waktz—"Ball Prom Seen"

Johann Strause
Quadrille—"Grand Duchess"

Johann Strause
Valtz—"Artist Life"

Lanciers—"Liedergranz"

Wein garten
Prairis Queen"

Frairis Queen"

Four-in-Hand"

Quadrille—"Weindasten"

Wattz—"Four-in-Hand"

Quadrille—"Weindasten"

Wattz—"Ehret diedrynuen"

E. Strause
March

Hoffmann

Wattz—"Vienna Bokbons"

Johann Strause

Vass

Galop—"Fostillion d' Amour"

Herrmann

Waltz—"Diedrich

Watz—"Osed Strause

Quadrille—"La Bettur"

Johann Strause

Quadrille—"La Bettur"

Johann Strause

Vass

Quadrille—"La Bettur"

Johann Strause

Johann Strause

Vass

Galop—"Fostillion d' Amour"

Johann Strause

repast which was very appetizing, and was heartily enjoyed, at letsure, which is a rare privilege at a party. Ch. Harms was the caterer of the occasion. After supper dancing was renewed, and continued to a late hour, all seeming reluctant to allow the pleasant gathering to become a memory, rather than a reality. Such thoroughly agreeable affairs do not often dome within the experience of even those accustomed to all the pleasures of society.

A few of the ladies and gentlemen who met on this occasion may be named as follows: Wirt Dexter, Esq. and wife, Lieut.-Gen. Sheridan, Col. McFeeley, wife, and sister, Miss Beatty, Col. Eastman and hady, Col. Sheridan, W. F. Coolbaugh and lady, N. F. H. Winston, Mr. DeKoven, Mr. Crerar, Mr. Woodbridge, Mr. and Miss Ansay, Mrs. Beecher, Miss Markley, Miss Sherman, the Misses Stager, Miss Norton, Miss Bobbins, Miss Keep, Miss Adsit, Miss Walker, Miss Ballard, Miss Ludington, the Misses Rogers, Miss Houghteling, Miss Jones, Mr. Baker, Mr. Watson, Mr. Bedwith, Mr. Fleetwood, Mr. Towner, Mr. Munger, Mr. Jones, Mr. Robert Ingram, Mr. Norton, Mr. Honore, Mr. Asay, Mr. Hayes, Mr. Rumsey, Mr. Whitehead, Mr. George Ferie, Mr. Taylor, and others.

from St. Louis. The Colone's bondsmen are also very much versed at being brought into the sourts.

MR. MILLER

was asked why he had the suit brought, and simply said that the money was due, and he wanted to recover it. He did not intend to take four orders, because there was a question as to take only cash. Herely the praccipe was filed pretenday, and

IT IR FORMER.

IT IR FORMER.

IT IR FORMER.

IT IR FORMER.

Col. Cleary's accounts with the Town of South Cheary to hold on to the money, and Mr. Miller to sue to get it.

Col. Cleary's accounts with the Town of South Cheary are not yet astitled. He has receipts for \$1.25, paid to the Town Transsurer, and there as a filed the company, and the first the case may never come to trial, though both sides seemed determined. Col. Cleary to hold on to the money, and Mr. Miller to sue to get it.

Col. Cleary's accounts with the Town of South Cheary are not yet astitled. He has receipts for \$1.25, paid to the Town Transsurer, and there are a fallent belonged us by him. His assents with

inclusive, and Lots 36 to 66, inclusive, in Block 1, and Lots 1 to 20, inclusive, and Lots 37 to 50 of Block 2, all in Scammon & Nelson's Subdivision of the S. W. A of the N. E. A of the S. W. A of Sec. 34, 39, 14. A short time ago H. H. Honore sold this property to Berthold Lowenthal, and Scammon made a deed. Honore wanted the lien of the judgment removed, and the question was reased, who owned the property To solve this, Mr. Scammon was put on the stand, and testified that he held the property a maked Trustee for Honore. That gentleman had put the property in Scammon's name without a scrap of pagor to show the trust. Scammon had held it for debts due from Honore to the Marine Company. Mr. S., however, thought that Honore also owed him personally, but the property was not, in his opinion, held as security. Scammon said he was suthorized to held it absolutely, apparently, and do with it as he pleased, mortgage or sell it, or make it liable for his debts. When asked if he had property sufficient to pay his debts at the time the judgment was rendered against him in September last, he remarked that he had then \$250,000 of uninsumbered real estate. The examination was concluded and given to the Register, who will render a report of his view of the transaction to Judge Bledgett in a few days.

THE GERMAN SOCIETY.

The annual meeting of the German Society for the Protection of Emigrants and the Friendless was held last evening at the office of the Society, coroer of Randolph and LaSalle streets, about seventy-five members being present.

The meeting was called to order by the Preadent, Mr. George Schneider. After reading the minutes of last meeting, the Treasurer submitted his report, which was referred to a committee for examination. The report of the agent was accepted and ordered to be printed.

On motion of Mr. Hesing, a committee was appointed to nominate candidates for officers of the Society for the ensuing year. After a short absence, the Committee returned and reported as follows: President, Adolph Schoeninger; Vice-President, Henry Clausenius; Secretary, Max Eberhard; Treasurer, Carl Knobelsdori; Directors, J. Beiersdorf, Arthur Erbe, George Schneider, Adolph Loeb, Francis Lackner, H. Enderis, C. Hirsch, Joseph Huhn, and A. C. Hesing.

On motion of Mr. Albert Michelson, the nomi-

Hesing.
On motion of Mr. Albert Michelson, the nomi

On motion of Mr. Albert Michelson, the nominations were confirmed. On motion of Mr. Carl Knobelsdorf, the thanks of the Society were tendered to the retiring officers.

Mr. George Schneider then introduced the new President, Mr. Adolph Schoeninger, who thanked them for the honor conferred upon him, and promised to work for the good and welfare of the Society to the best of his ability.

On motion, it was resolved that the thanks of the Society were due to those who had so nobly come forward last fall with money and provisions in aid of the Society, and thus relieved the wants of many deserving people who otherwise would have been thrown upon the cold charity of the country.

ountry.

On the proposition of Mr. Hesing, the Directors were authorized to make arrangements for a grand fair to be given next fall in aid of the Society.

The meeting then adjourned.

LOCAL LETTERS.

Six: While the talk is going on about houses for homeless women, I would suggest a plan whereby homeless people generally may be al-together better provided for with respect to that

Tou are aware that there are two or three vacant blocks of ground on the South Side, below Monroe street, and near the river. I have, in my mind's eye, a way to utilize that property, for the benefit of the largest number of residents. How would it do, now, to cover those places with colossal buildings, for the reception of families, and single persons, and business firms? Thousands of our citizens, now poorly housed, might establish themselves in one or two magnificent structures by combining their means and chartering the ground and the advantages of the position. For the sake of a grand, cosmepolitan, if not a purely ecoperative, accomplishment of that kind, the requisite space would doubtless be sold at very reasonable figures, and preparations for building at an early period be entered upon. A large number, interested in enjoying splendid quarters and valuable educative and social advantages, would each contribute towards the general shd particular purpose, and the largest results would thus be secured at very much less expense than for each individual or separate family to install itself in a house on the plan of isolation.

A thousand persons can live comfortably and happily in a single palace, and yet be fairly isolated in separate suites of rooms. One fire will warm a milititude, one lot will hold them,—it is as easy to buy provisions for a thousand as for a family of half—a-dozen. In short, if the people would dwell in King's palaces, let them adopt the plan—the only plan among men—whereby they can accomplish the object.

Chicago, April 9, 1874. Ogden Whitlock.

The Editor of The Chicago Tribuna;

Sin: I desire to correct some of the statements made by your reporter in reporting the disgraceful and unlawful affair that 200 of your rand one of our; citizens participated in vesterday and the day before. I allude to the chickenfight and the mill between the two cannibals.

Your reporter says the cocking-main took place in the third story of the Roper House; a license having been procured from the author-Your reporter says the cocking-main took place in the third story of the Roper House; a license having been procured from the authorities (you say the same in your editorial in regard to the license). Your reporter further says that the audience was made up of a miscellaneous crowd, consisting of gamblers, thieves, saloon-keepers, and Hoosiers, all of which is no doubt gospel truth with the exception of the Hoosier part, for, after having made careful and diligent inquiry, I cannot hear of any of our citizens having been there. They have no money or time to spend in that way, as none of us have received our share of the new issue of irredeemable greenbacks that Congress proposes to issue.

In regard to the authorities issuing a hoense or permit, that is a mistake, as nothing of the kind was issued. We have not got as low as that yet. The reporter was no doubt misinformed. The citizens had to simply endure the disgrace for the time being. Money is now being raised to prosecute the principal criminals at the next term of court. I have the first person to see (with the exception of one) who does not condemn the whole proceedings, from beginning to end. We feel that we are censured for a thing we do not countenance and could not help. Now, if the chaps who composed this select party are a sample of your People's party, the further you keep them from Indiana the better you will please the Hoosiers. W. H. Riffinder.

Sin: One Jere Mouroe and some others have adopted a degraded practice of making Lake County, Ind., the theatre of divers coch-lighting mains and gambling thereon.

I shall prosecute to the extent of the law all

County, Isd., the theater of the law all mains and gambling thereon.

I shall prosecute to the extent of the law all such semi-barbarians guilty of such cruel outrages in my district, and, if necessary, call out the forces of the county to prevent it. Truly, Thomas J. Woon, THOMAS J.
THOMAS J.
THOMAS J.
THOMAS J.

of Indiana.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribute:
Sig: A word in regard to your article on "The Lessons to He Learned from the Elections."
Beware how you broadcast your "condemnations" without discrimination. The lesson to be learned is, that every means any means, must be more positively arrayed against this monster evil. And it would seem no wise head would, at this time, add fuel to the devil's fame obyspending so much force against women, rather than against intemperance. If you have anything better, in the name of Heaven use it! Everything is needed.

Are you not prophetic enough to know that the wait from woman will appeal to woman, and aronse a body who will not need to shoot "somewhat over the mark," but will be fired, as woman never was before, to combine in many womanly ways means to reach this evil?

As one of the praying ones in this city, I would inform you that the "movement" in Chicago is characterized by a wisdom that deserves your most cordial support. It is extremity difficult to make much headway in a large city without more support from the press.

I hear whispered reading-rooms, open lodges,

announcing the end of the abremakers' strike in this city. It is not necessary to inquire into the animus which prompted this statement. That such an unfounded assertion will result injusiously to the strikers, by creating a false impression among their friends, thereby putting an end to their contributions, is the only scouse we can offer for presuming upon your valuable space. We merely ask, in common justice, that this statement should have equal publicity with the one that prompted it.

That even from the other side of this question the employers have not met with unmixed success is proved by the fact that their attempt to import men from the East has resulted in an advance of \$1 per case there. We think our Chicago manufacturers will have to foot the bill.

GENERAL NEWS.

Carthy now holds in the ceclesiastical fold.

JUDOMENT AGAINST THE CITY.

Peter Marr recovered a judgment Wednesday, against the city for \$8,740.21. The suit was brought to recover a balance due for work done on the police station, corner of Harrison atrest and Pacific avenue. No defense, owing partly to Judge Norton's illness was interposed, but yesterday, by agreement, the default was set aside, and pleas allowed to be filed. Mr. O. B. Sanson, the attorney for Marr, stated that he did not wish to take any technical advantage caused by an accident or slip on the part of the Corporation Counsel. This is the case which was written up in The Thebus some weeks age. Mr. Marr was deprived of his contract after the work was mearly completed, and brought suit to recover for loss occasioned thereby.

TALE ON CRANGE.

was nearly completed, and brought suit to recover for loss occasioned thereby.

There was considerable talk on Change yesterday in relation to Mr. Offerles Randotph, the Secretary of the Board, and the resignation which he tendered a couple of weeks ago, Many of the members seemed to entertain the opinion that this was simply a move on his part to have his salary raised, which they think was large enough as it stood—\$5,000. The Board of Directors, in order to induce him to withdraw his resignation, raised his pay to \$6,000 a year, and also provided that there should be some man to fill his place during his absence, to be paid by the Board. Under this provision, a young man from Evanston has been put into the office, and day before yesterday Mr. Stokes, who has been there for seven or eight years, was notified that he would have to vacate in this man's favor, unless he chose to remain on a salary \$500 less than he had been receiving. This action neither Mr. Stokes nor the rejority of the members of the Board though deserved, in view of his long and faithful services. Some of the Directors now think that they should have accepted Mr. Randolph's resignation when it was kendered. The same thing was tried by him last year, but it did not work, that Board being a little stiffer than the present one. As things now stand, Mr. Randolph receives in the shape of salary fees in arbitration essee, and his salary as Secretary of the National Board of Trade, about \$10,000 a year.

A number of ladies belonging to the congre-ration of the Wabash Avenue Methodist Episcogation of the washen Avenue methodist Episce-pal Church met for prayer in the basement of the church at an early hour yesterday forencon, their object being to gain hope and strength in the temperance work to which they have devoi-ed themselves. The religious exercise was kept ed themselves. The religious exercise was kept up, with short intermissions, during the greater portion of the day, much zeal for the cause being manisfested. The attendance at any time was not very large, the greatest number present being about fifty. Fervent prayers were offered by different ladies for the success of those engaged in the work of destroying the liquor traffic throughout the country; for the conversion of the manufacturers of, and dealers in, intoxicating drinks; for an increase of morality in old and young, and for greater usefulness on the part of press, pulpit, and other public teachers in stemming the tade of drunkenness and crime that is sweeping over the country. There were no formal remarks made, but an occasional quiet social talk on temperance matters was indulged in. Though a little discouraged by the results which followed their labors in this city, the ladies seemed determined to keep up the agitation.

was indulged in. Though a little discouraged by the results which followed their labors in this city, the ladies seemed determined to keep up the agitation.

A meeting similar to the above was held style Union Park Congregational Church, which was not very largely attended. It was kept up through the day, and prayers were offered for the success of everything and everybody connected with the temperance cause, and for the speedy change of heart on the part of those who were opposing it.

One of the guests of the Central Hotel was found dead in his room at neon yesterday, he having committed suicide by abooting himself in the head. He name was H. R. Hyers, his age 37 years, and he was employed as operator in the main office of the Western Union Talegraph Company, in this city. He was at one time manager of the Pacific & Atlantic effice in Baltimore, and subsequently held the same position is the Chicago office; but gave up that situation at the time the lines were leased for the one he held at the time of his death. He sent his wife and children to her friends in Middletown, O., about two weeks ago, and had often, in talking with his friends, spoke of suicide, but never referred to himself. The other day he asked the Sergeant in charge of the Chicago signal station about the kind of weather selected by people who took their own itvas, and was told that bright and gloomy days were both selected, and that if a revolver was placed at the back of the mead, at the top of the spinal eord, and the trigger pulled, death would be instantaneous. Mr. Myers adopted this suggestion in his own case, and he died so suddenly that his hand remained fixed—the revolverpointing directly toward the spot indicated. He was last seen alive at half-past 6 o'clock yesterday morning in the barber-shop at the hotel, and then appeared to be cheerful. When found he was dressed as if for a walk. The cause which prompted him to destroy himself is unknown; If he had any troubles he never mentioned them, and his associates cannot account for the

CRIMINAL one section Charles Tierney and John Ewing, charged with burglary, were before the old Armory Police Court yesterday morning, and continued till to-

Mary McDevitt, a little girl only 6 years of age, who was destitute of parental eare, was yester-day sent by Justice Scully to the Catholic Asy-lum, where she will be kindly eared for.

lum, where she will be kindly eared for.

William Ford was arrested yesterday forenon
by Officer McNaughton for stealing a roll of
eloth from J. P. O'Nell, of No. 664 State street.
Ford was convayed to the Harrison street
lock-up.

Justice Scully's docket presented the names,
yesterday, of twenty-nine offenders charged
with various crimes, from drunks to highway
robbery. Fines to the amount of \$68 were assessed, and \$35 collected from them. The remainder will be seconded for on the books of
Superintendent Felton, at the Bridewell.

Julia Onion and Mark Kasting, two West Side

Julia Quinn and Mary Keating, two West Side girls, who were on a lark day before yesterday, went into the store No. 425 State street, owned by Mrs. Julia Livingston, and, while there, conwent into the store No. 225 State street, owher by Mrs. Julia Livingston, and, while them, and cealed under their cloaks several pieces of lace and fancy trimming. Mrs. Livingston detected them and called in Officer O'Comor, who arrested them. Justice Boyden, of the South Side

Amouncing the end of the shormakers surits in this city. It is not necessary to inquire into the animus which prompted this statement. That such an unfounded assertions will result injusticate the control of the cont

to-day. The former will require \$43,000 and the latter \$30,000 for their March services.

The Fire and Water Committee held a meeting yesterday afternoon in Ald. Stone's office in the Methodist Church Block, present, Ald. Carcoran, Mahr, Foley, Woodman, and Stone. The chimney-sweep ordinance was amended, and reported back to the Conneil for approval. The matter of purchasing a lot on Aberdeen near Jackson street, for an engine-housed was discussed, and the Committee decided to report in favor of the purchase. Adjourned.

There was an immense rush of backmen, draymen, owners of double teams, trucks, and wagons at the City-Clerk's office yesterday. Their haste is explained by the fact that it was their last day of grace for the taking out of licenses. All whe failed to comply with the requirement will be immediately procedured.

The Board of Police met on vesterday as usual. Present—Commissioners Sheridan, Klokke, and Reno. After transacting some routime business, the case of George floycraft, of, the Ninth. Precinct, was taken up. He was charged by Sergt. Fox with disobedience of orders, and, as the same was a clear one against the officer, he was reprimanded and fined fire days pay. Michael Murphy, of the same precinct, was also charged with the same officines by Sergt. Fox, and, being found guilty, was sentenced to the same paying his just debts; but, as there was a great confusion in the testimony, the Board advised Otto to settle the matter.

\*\*PINANCE COMMITTEE.\*\*

great confusion in the testimony, the Board advised Otto to settle the matter.

The Finance Committee of the Common Council were in session yesterday afternoon in the Mayor's office. Present, Ald. McGrath, Schaffner, Lynch, and Heath
The claim of P. J. McGourk for \$435 for the use of his patent uarrow iron track used in constructing the LaSalle street tunnel wash before the Committe, who decided that the city were not liable, as it was used by the contractor.

The resolution relative in the leasing of street ends was placed on file.

The claim of Detective Diron, for \$50, incurred as traveling empenses to Springfield an raturn, in the Ziegenmeyer case, was allowed.

The claim of James Driscoll for damages sustained at the hands of Officer Byno, by accidental shooting in Angust, 1873, at Lemont, while trying to capture "Cabbage" Ryan, was not allowed.

The petition from Ald. Hildreth requesting the Directors of the Relief and Aid Society to make a full report of their doings and report the same to the Cauncil in accordance with Section 9 of the act of Incurrents.

a ful report of their doings and report the same to the Cauneil in accordance with Section 9 of the act of Incorporation was placed on file. The report of Comptroller Hayes for the month of December, 1873, was filed.

The document from the City Clerk showing the Assessor's return of valuation of real estate and personal property in the City of Chicago, which was referred to the committee of November, 1878, returned to the Clerk and again referred to the new committee of December, 1878, was filed.

ANNOUNCEMENTS. The Franklin Society library is now located at 118 and 120 Monroe street, fourth floor, and will hareafter be open on Saturdays from 4 to 6 p. m.

Young men's prayer-meeting this evening at No. 148 Madison street, conducted by W. E. Glough.

in the produce trade.

The Chicago Society of Physicians and Surgeons meets Monday evening at the Grand Pacific and listens to the reading of papers on Uterine Febroid Tumors.

The Junior Literary Society of the Centenary M. E. Church, meets Tuesday, at, the house of A. G. Lane, 300 Warren avenue. The election of officers will take place.

The Sunday-School lesson for to-morrow will be the subject for deliberation at the noon prayor-meeting to-day, in the main audience hall in the Methodist Church Block.

Those who wish to obtain seats must go early.

The Civil Engineers' Club will meet Monday evening, in the library of the Chicago Academy of Sciences. C. J. Quetji will read a paper upon rigid suspension bridges.

PERSONAL. The Rev. M. J. Savage will preach only mornings hereafter, until further notice. His subject to-morrow will be "Some Things the Women Works De.

to-morrow will be "Some Things the Women Might Do."

Charles H. Reed, Esq., State's Attorney, returned yesterday from a protracted visit to Washington.

At the close of the regular business of Star of Hope Lodge, I. O. G. T., last evening, a public meeting was held in memory of the late Francis Drake, who was a prominent member of the Lodge. The memorial services consisted of the singing of a few familiar hymns, reading of passages of Scristure appropriate to the occasion, and basef addresses. The principal speaker was Mr. E. B. Sherman, who spoke feelingly of the upright, Christian character of the deceased. Resolutions of condolsness were passed, and the meeting adjourned.

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

Grand Pacefic—The Hon. J. B. Grinnell, Grinnell, Is.; Maj. H. P. Barton, Hartford; E. M. Dean, St. Paul; George Seldon, Erie; the Hon. Benjamin Field, Albios; P. Skinner, Rock Island; D. R. Ford, Philadelphia.

Sherman House—O. Myer, New York; D. E. Chapin, Davenport; W. Shay, California; H. C. Williams, Busisto; H. P. Darrah, Albany; H. C. Eddy, Boaton.

Palmer House—J. McKoan, New York; W. N. Nasson, Omaha; B. G. Stout, Pontinc; J. N. Strong, Hannibal; S. G. Williams, Cieveland; A. B. Stone, New York; F. M. Drake, Centralis; A. B. Fleiz, New York; F. M. Drake, Centralis, A. B. Fleiz, New York; F. M. Drake, Centralis, A. B. Fleiz, New York; J. B. Spencer, New York; W. Lukes, Toronto.

SUBURBAN NEWS.

\$6.95; L. A. Crocker, roadwork, \$189.30; Samuel Baim, outdoor relief, \$5; Edward O'Grady, work on culverta, \$3; the Sun, publishing Treasurer's report, \$297; Robert Balston, roadwork, \$55.50; J. L. Swan, services rendered, \$7; Fred. L. Kimmey, work on special assessments, \$193.50; George Sherwood, rent of building for election purposes, and for conveying prisoners to Town Jail. \$22; School District No. 2, use of school for election, \$5; Samuel Peterson, election and registry. \$10; Jacob Koerner, services rendered, \$10; Julius Carr, outdoor relief, \$3; Charles N. Wheeler, platting \$61 lots on the town stales, \$17.22; Samuel Beiger, rebate on taxes, \$13; and J. E. Johnston, for use of houses for Board meetings, \$5. The total amount being \$842.37. The Board then adjourned.

A young man named Lombard attempted to shoot his sunt, Mrs. Euright, for faccied wrongs. She was sitting with her back to the window, last Wednesday evening, about 9 clock, when his contents of a pustol came crashing through the class in close proximity to her head. Sergt. Gahan, of the Lake Police, had the young man before Justice Thompson on the charge of assault with intent to kill, but that even-handed Squire, in the very face of convincing testimony, dismissed the case, and fined him \$16 and costs for carrying a weapen, a charge upon which he was not arrested. Mr. Enright, the young man's unde, upon objecting to the small penalty for so grave an offense, was fined \$5 for contempt of court.

The village election for Wheston took place last Monday. There were two tickets in the field—The Ladies' Temperance Ticket, and the Anti-License Ticket. The ladies' were at the polics as an early hour, and worked hard for their ticket as follows: President, Elbert H. Gray; Trustees, W. & Gulld, J. J. Cole, S. W. Moffatt, H. M. Bender; Police Magniatrate, W. G. Platt; Treasurer, L. W. Miller.

The result of the lation Town election was: For Supervisor—F. S. Kimball, 300; C. B. Courchill, 2. Town Clerk—L. W. Miller.

The spring term for Wheaton College op

upon the school-bonds.

The spring term for Wheaton College opened Thursday.

There will be a Sunday-school concert at the M. E. Church to-morrow evening. The Wesley-an Methodists commence a quarterly meeting to day. The Rev. Mr. Snyder, President of the annual conference will conduct the services.

A mace-meeting, called by the Temperance Union, was recently held at the Court-House, Dr. S. P. Sedgwick in the chair. Stirring speaches, were made by the Rev. J. B. Walker, Prof. J. Blanchard, the Rev. J. G. Campbell, Prof. J. C. Webster, and Prof. C. A. Blanchard. The speeches were frequently applauded, and some of them favored prohibition. The Rev. Mr. Walker offered the following, which was adopted without a dissenting voice:

Resolved, That was friends of Temperance, adopt the platform of Prohibition as the best and most hopful, as measure to exclude the sale of intoxicating liquors from Weston.

The following was then offered by Prof. J. O. Webster, and, after speeches by Prof. Lawry and others, was adopted:

Resolved, That it is the sense of this meeting, that the expense of prosecuting persons for the illegal sale of intoxicating liquors should be defrayed by the Town Treeways.

The Wheaton Cornet Band furnished music for the occasion.

The isdies held a meeting at the Wesleyan Church, and after an hour of singing, prayer, and conference, the Committee appointed to circulate the Dealers' Pledge visited the salconna, and were kindly received by the proprietors, who, however, declined to sign the pledge. The Committee then called upon the drugsists and the physicians, all of whom signed the pledge. There was much enthusiasm shown in the meeting when the Committee returned and reported the result of their labors. After mutual encouragement and congratulation, the Indies adjourced.

Palazing.

The application of the deficiency the pledge.

The application of the deficiency the pledge.

the result of their labors. After mutual encouragement and congratulation, the ladies adjourned.

PALATINE.

The aspirants for the office of Collector at the town election were five in number. This speaks well for the finances of the village.

Mr. Myron Lytte has been elected School Director for the ensuing year.

There was a dramatic entertainment at the Public School building last evening. The drama was entitled "The Drunkard's Warning," and well performed. It was followed by the laughable farce of "The Persecuted Dutchman." The attendance was good and the amateurs did well.

A meeting was held at the store of J. A. Brown last night to organize a Base Ball Club. The attendance was sufficiently large to justify organization, and a committee was appointed to de the necessary preliminary work.

The receipts for the support of public schools.

necessary preliminary work.

The receipts for the support of public schools
last year were \$2.302.30; disbursoments. \$1,973.53, leaving a balance on hand of \$323.73.

The Board of Village Trustees met at the The Board of vinage friesces mes at inClerk's office, pursuant to the call of the President. Mr. H. F. Harmening was appointed to
fill a vacancy in the Board, and daly installed.
H. C. Batterman, Esc., was appointed Treasurer. Mr. J. W. Decker was elected Street.
Commissioner, and his salary fixed at \$1.50 per
day, and \$3 when working with his team. M.
S. Johnson and H. F. Harmening were appointed
a Committee on Streets Alleys, and Artesian
Well. A petition was presented signed by
thirty-two residents praying that South street
be opened and worked from Wilson street to the
railroad track. Referred to the appropriate
committee, Sundry bills were audited and ordered paid, and the Board adjourned.

NORWOOD PAAK.

dered paid, and the Board adjourned.

Norwood Park.

The lecture by Prof. William Mathews, in the Baptist Church on Thursday evening was well attended. The lecture was crudite and interesting, the subject, "Great Conversers," being most ably handled. At the close of the lecture, which was given by the Ladies Aid Society, a sociable was held, and refreshments indulged in by those present.

The opening of the Norwood Hotel will take place in May, when the public can be accommodated.

The opening of the Norwood Hotel will take place in May, when the public can be accommodated.

ARLINGTON HEIGHTS.

Dunton has ceased to exist, the proper suthorities, postal and town, having sanctioned the change of name to Arlington Heights.

The German portion of the population have been having a three daws holiday, which closed with a grand dance at Union Hall.

A committee, consisting of Messrs. Guile, Hall, Bigsby, Allen, and Blum, has been appointed by the attizens with power to rause money and employ laborers for the construction of a public park.

DESPLAINES.

Among other improvements made in the Lutteran Church is a new and fine-toned bell. An effort is now making to secure an ergan.

A string band has been organized, and will go into training under the guidance of Richard Powell.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE GREAT ADELPHI.

THIS, SATURDAY, APRIL 11. LAST GRAND EASTER MATINEE LAST DAY OF THE GREAT EASTER PROGRAMME

CHARLES and CARRIE AUSTIN,

SIG. CONSTANTINE,

MILE EVELINE GUISEPPE NORTON, the wonderful Coutinessal Juggler. LEW WALLAUE, the Califorita Fevorios. R. LERS, the Hercules.

ZEGRINO and MOUNTON'S Salamander Leap...

MISS POLLY DALY, PATTI ROSA, the FOY SISTARS, Boghs and Ida: MISS JENNIE MORGAN,
BILLY REE, in his particular best; REYNOLDS
BROS., LEON BROS.

EVERYTHING NEW. SCHNEIDER'S COURTSHIP. THE THOUGHOUSS.

CONSTANTINE'S Comic Pantomime, CO-CO.

Matines Prices.—Sects.; children, 15 ets.—all parts of
the Theatre. NO RESERVED SEATS.

Monday — Reseasonent Extraordinity of the Entire
HAVERLY'S MINNTRELS' COMPANY. Thirty-typ
States and Arctice. NO INCREASE IN PRICES.

GLOBE VARIETIES. THE MAMMOTH COMPANY! This Afternoon, Saturday, April 11.

When the bars will be closed and smoking positively publiced. hibited.

Prious Ge., Mc., Te., and Be.; secured. Sc. stira.
Matines Mc. to all parts of the house; children, He.
No secured seats.

Monday, April II, will appear LISA WEBER'S Burleums Troops - Ten Bessettini Blondes; Mile. FOR-TAINEBLEAU, the Daring Female Gymnast and Cell-ing Walker; the Great London Consique, EARRY DREW.

LITTLE SUNSHINE Last Appearance of the Charmoning
ETFIE HENDERSON.

FREE EXHIBITION!

197 STATE-ST

THE VIENNA Grand Prize Silver Medal DIPLOMA OF HONOR

AWARDED TO WILSON MACHINE

Sample Work! EMBROIDERED ROBE, which cost \$2,500 Opera Cloaks, Ladies' and Gents' Wearing Apparel, Harnesses, Saddles, Boots and Shoes.

OPEN DAY AND EVENING Exhibition Closes Saturday Night. APRIL II.

INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION

GRAND

MECHANICS' INSTITUTE QP SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

Opening on Aug. 18, 1874. The Board of Managers herewith announces that a grant Industrial Fair will be held in the Dity of San Francisco for 21 day, opening on Aug. 18, 1874.

In view of the increasing commercial and managering importance of San Francisco, its configurity to and close connection with the various countries bordering on the Facilic, the managers have constructed a Favilian contract of the second of th

M'CORMICK MUSIC HALL CAROLINE

RICHINGS-BERNARD'S OLDDE FOLKES Costume Concerts.

20 Select Artists Caroline Richings-Bernard,
Madame Alice K. Decayee,
Pierre Bernar
WM. L. TOMLINS, of New York,
The humon Orchestra Organ

The famous Orshestra Organ
T. M. BROWN, of New York,
The Musical John on the Pia
And the QUARTE CITY QUARTETT MONDAY, TUESDAY, and WEDNESDAY NIGHTS WEDNESDAY MATINEE, 2 P. M.

Buy reserved seats this moraing at Jansen, McClurg Co." bookstore, 117 State-st. Admission, O etc. re-served seats for evening, 50 sts. astra. So extra char-for reserved seats for Malines. Children's tickets in Matines, half-price. MUSICAL FESTIVAL INBOSTON

Principal Vocalists

MYERS' OPERA-HOUSE,

Montro-N., bot. Dearbors and State.

Affingion, Collon & Lemble's Musicals.

Another Great Bill this Week! New Stars and State.

On Novalite. Research of the Collons of the Collons

BILLIARDS

OPENING RECEPTION! The northwest corns of Medican and State-ste, increased by R. Research, has body State-ste, increased by R. Research, and the Research of Medican and State-ste, increased by R. Research, and the Research of Res

McVICKER'S THEATRE 

HOOLEY'S THEATRE.

FRIDAY, SATURDAY, and SATURDAY MATINER Miss Katherine Rogers

AN UNEQUAL MATCH. PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

NO PAY!! Dr. Kean 360 SOUTH CLARK-OT, OHICAGO,
May be consulted, personally or by mail, free in charmon all through or nervous diseases. DR. J. KRAY is the
only physician in the city who warrants ourse or an pay.

Abring returned from fourope, after visiting the general hospitals of London, Bezin, and Pacis, I am fully prepared to give the affirched (the benefit of his Jong and varied
professional skill and caperisace, on the usual terms, at

DR. A. G. OLIN

187 Washington-st.
The oldest and longest-located Pin the city in the treatment of all and Special Diseases. Call or write.

name is also Patrick, and inde Duke of Dublin, will everything goes well, will annel to be his mamma's y intelligent, well educated young man, very population all persons with all persons with all persons with all persons

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TO-DAY'S AMUSEMENTS.

KER'S THEATRE Madison street, between and State. Engagement of Jane Coomba. "The Love Chase." Evening, "Love's Sac-OLEY'S THEATRE—Randolph street, bei and LaSalle. Engagement of Katherine Ro Unequal Match." Afternoon and evening. ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Halated street, between Mad-son and Monroe. Engagement of Ettie Handerson. "Little Sunahine." Afternoon and evening.

YERS' OPERA-HOUSE Monroe street, karborn and State. Arlington, Cotton, and Katrels, Minstreley and comicelities. New but Blown Up Alive." Afternoon and evening. ELPHI THEATRE—Corner of Wabash Congress street. Zegrino, Moulton, Signor etc. Ballet Pantomime of "Co-co."

SOCIETY MEETINGS.

WILLIAM B. WARREN LODGE-Regular commu-sication of William B. Warren Lodge, No. 209, A. F. & A. M., this (Saturday) evening, at Oriental Hall, 123 Lamication of William D.
A. M., this (Saturday) evening, at Oriental Hall, in A. M., this (Saturday) evening, at Oriental Hall, in Saturday, at Oriental Hall BUSINESS NOTICES.

A LUCRATIVE BUSINESS POSITION.—THE UNION Central Life Insurance Company, one of the most prosperous life companies in the country, with assets over \$1,000,000, and which issues endowment policies at life rates, throughout the States of Illinois, Indiana, and Ohio. Those desirous of such a position will address N. W. HARRIS, Secretary, Cincinnati, O.

HARRIS, Secretary, Cincinnati, O.

LET THE PEOPLE SPEAK.

2. V. PIEROE, Buffalo, N. Y.

Dear Sir. Your Sworing score control has done my wife the second sec

Mrs. E. R. DALY, Metropolis, Ill., writes, Jan. 2, 1873:
"Dr. R. V. Pierce: My sister is using the Favorita
Pescription with great-benealt,"
MARY AND FRIBRIX, Lobanon, Pa., writes, Mry 29, 1872:
"Dr. R. V. Pierce: What I have taken of ppur medition has been of more benefit to me than all others and hundreds of doctors' bills."

# The Chicago Tribune.

Saturday Morning, April 11, 1874.

vast number of advertisements inserted in th tasue of THE TRIBUNE; and, on that account request advertisers to hand in their notices to-day at the

The Board of Regents of the Michigan Univer gity have been ordered by the State Suprem Court to show cause why they should not ap point two professors of the homeopathic school.

The "blue blood" of England has taken am the attempt to gobble the vast Tichborne estate. revenge for the annoyance and alarm caused by penal servitude, and now a like fate has befallen Jean Luie and Capt. Brown, his two principal witnesses. Dr. Kenealy, Orton's counsel, may be excused for some anxiety on his own account.

Some interesting facts will be found detailed in another column in regard to the proposed ruction of elevated street-railways in this city. A trial of the model section of a one-rail meeting of property-holders will be held at the a road for actual travel

No bill introduced in the Senate this session has received such a thorough overhauling as the one brought forward by Senator Stewart, of Nevada, prescribing the conditions on which Ter ritorial railroads may be constructed. If the author of the bill had any ulterior designs in urging its passage, they must inevitably have been defeated by the amendments proposed and adopted by his suspicious colleagues. Mr. Stewart is in a fair way of learning that a good name is rather to be chosen than great riches.

Collector Cleary of the South Town and his smen have been made defendants in a suit in debt, damages being placed at \$2,497,893.86 The ground of action is that the Collector has retained out of the moneys collected by him the sum of \$8,000, which he proposes to sequestrate for salary due him. Certainly, this is a summary method of obtaining justice, and it is not strange that Mr. Cleary has encountered some difficulty in convincing the County Treasures that it is at all legal or equitable.

Commodore Vanderbilt is generally in making money when other men are losing it. Recent developments tend to show that even the panie of last fall was not for him an unmixed evil. James H. Banker, for whom the firm of George Bird Grinnell & Co. acted as brokers, made to Vanderbilt soon after the failure of the latter firm an assignment of property valued at \$1,500,000. The object of the transfer is not exactly known, but it supposed that Banker was in some manner overreached. He is said to have instituted a suit against the Commodore for the recovery of the property.

certain, but it was supposed to be a tolerably mafe State to travel through. Even this slight elaim to honorable distinction is now shown to be fraudulent. A railroad train was stopped by Italian banditti, and the cash-box carried off. The robbers were caught. Very loose study of the pathology of the passions would dou serve to trace out a connection between the i ans performance of the New Jersey Italian and the more successful train-robberies in Iowa

ago produce markets were less rday, with an easier feeling in breadstuffs and an upward turn in the provision cor but closed 10c per bri higher, at \$16.00 and \$15.973 @16.00 seller May. Lard was in fair demand, and firm, closing at \$9.57%@ \$.60 per 100 he cash, and \$9.60@9.62%@9.65 seller May. Meats were inactive and nominally un-changed, at \$56,605/c for shoulders, and \$8.15@ \$20 for short ribs, \$5/c for short clear, and 10@ 105/c for sweet-pickled hams. High wines were

seller May. Corn was less active, and 16% ing detective, Bristol is getting very hot for the May. Oats were dall and easier, closing at 17% c cash, and 40% c seller May. Rye was ulet and unchanged at 94@95c for sample lots. pepper on the stove. In view of the larley was quiet and firmer, at \$1.62@1.64 for No. 2. Hogs were a ive and firmer, with sales at \$5.00@6.00 for co mon to extra. Cattle were in demand at a slight advance. Sheep were un-

Changed.

Bursting boilers are becoming terribly common agents of destruction. Four persons were killed by an explosion in New Jersey Wednesday was killed and night; on Finday three children were killed and thirty, wounded by a similar accident in Glasgow, Scotland; and this morning a third is reported to have taken place on board the steamer Tigress, of the Polacia expedition, by which two engineers and twenty seamen were killed out-right. These accidents, occurring in such close coximity as regards time, are suggestive of s range fatality in the ordering of events, which may be worth considering by persons of a specutive disposition.

Two murderers were hanged yesterday. The crime of Lowenstein, who was executed at Albany, has been already related in THE TRIB-UNE. There was nothing specially noticeable about his death. But in the case of Bryant. who was happed at Nashville, all the revoltime features which have lately attended the execution of negroes in the South were present. For two weeks the condemned man was granted an allowance of a quart of whisky daily. The "religious enthusiasm" which he is said to have manifested on the scaffold may be ascribed to this species of spiritual consolation. The sodden wretch was propped up on the scaffold, and allowed to harangue the crowd in a blasphemons strain, putting himself forward as a prand saved from the burning. It is time that such hanging-scenes should "play out."

If the Senators from Illinois are sincerely

anxious for information as to the sentim which prevails among their constituents on the currency question, they will be pleased to hear of the action taken yesterday by the Chicago Clearing-House Association. All the banks in the city but three were represented in the meet-ing. A committee was appointed to draft resoutions expressive of the sense of the Associa ion, and it submitted a most unequivocal declaration of principles to the effect that the Association strongly disappropes of any increase o rredeemable paper cur, ency, and deems salutory only such legislatio as will tend to the oment of specie i syment at the earlies practicable moment. I. Logan, after this, may tell Congress the the people of Illinois who have no mor, would like to have bad money made plenty, but he will hardly dare to assert again that the spitalists of Chicagothe men wife have properly to be depreciated by pernicious financial legistion—view his course in the Senate with anything short of severe con-

Mr. Madge is Chief of the Special Agents of

the Treasury Department. He has known San

born for several years, and yesterday he gave material assistance to the Ways and Mean Committee in penetrating the veil which en shrouds "the mysterious man." The Chie estified that he allowed the expenses of San orn as an agent to detect smuggling between Canada and Boston; that he paid \$2,000 to whisky detective who was in Sanborn's service; and that he allowed \$3,000 for the expenses of one Fay, who has been mentioned in the course of the investigation as Sanborn's friend and attorney. Fay was an agent of the Treasury Department in Europe, but his name was not placed on the official roster of Government employes, because road, which has been erected opposite the Pacific | he did not wish it known that he was engaged in Hotel, will be made to-day, and this evening a the Secret Service. He was an evil Fay. By mousing about the European markets he manof imports, and to turn into the Treasury about \$140,000. Chief Special Agent Madge swore that this money, which was col lected by a servant of the Government detailed specially for that purpose, and every cent of which should have gone directly into the National Treasury, was divided between Sanborn and the Government! We are not surprised to read in the reports of the investigation that the statement of Mr. Madge "seemed to be a new revelation to the Committee.

currency debate in the National House of Rep esentatives. Mr. Butler was more than usual ninent in the proceedings, consequently hi alent for coarseness and mournful clownishin was placed in an exceedingly strong light. attempt to substitute the Senate for the pending measure was defeatbeen temporarily dammed by his agency was again allowed a free channel. The reason for this defeat of Butler was, that he openly declared his purpose of using the Senate bill sim ply as an entering wedge for the admission of all the objectionable features of the House bill. Perhaps the most astonishing part of Mr. Butler's performance was his reference to the probable action of the President on the Senate bill. He intimated broadly that no veto would be interposed in case it were passed. Being called to order for gross violation of parliamentary usage, he said that his object was to correct the misstatements of the newspapers. A summery of further proceedings in the House is as collows : Mr. Mitcheeedings in the House is as onlows: Mr. Mitch-ell's amendment, providing for the retirement of legal-tenders proportionately to the issue of Na-tional-Bank notes, was rejected, as was also Mr. Farwell's amendment in relation to the sinking fund, and Mr. Merriem's substitute providing for the reduction of circulation at the option of National Banks. The section which allows banks without circult, on to be organized and the section which pre rides for the issu of \$2,000,000 of gold notes & a substitute for like amount of legal-tenders, were stricken out. Kelley's 3 65-100 proposition was rejected by an exceedingly close vote; without taking further action the House adjurned.

The temperance crusade is bringing abo some very curious operations in different quar ters. In Cincinnati, a persistent movem being made against pretzels, because pretz salt, and if a man drinks one glass of beer and then eats a pretzel, he invariably wants another glass. By suppressing pretzels, therefore, the crusaders hope to keep lovers of beer confined to a single glass. At Akron, O., the crusaders come in at every meeting of the Common Co Council join, and some of the more musical members are insisting upon having an orchestra.

The Rev. A. Doremus, of Bristol, Ill., has raised a brease by hiring a little boy to go to a saloon if furnish evidence that when the note was and buy a bottle of whisky, and, for thus play.

keeper named Miller has been fined \$10 for driving the crusaders out of his place by putting red numerous other absurd operations elsewhere, there is just a trifle of danger that the ladies may upset their movement by making it ridicu

JUDGE BLODGETT ON GAMBLING CON-

TRACTS.

The decision of Judge Blodgett in the case of the holders of "puts" against the bankrupt estate of the Chandlers, growing out of the celbrated oat corner of 1872, has created much ex itement in commercial circles; and well it may, for, if sustained by the higher courts, it will rev lutionize nearly every branch of trade. ; The nined to have a corner in oats for the month of June, 1872. They purchased 2,500,000 bushel cash oats, and June options for 2,939,400 bush els. On the 18th of June they controlled all the oats in the Chicago market. In addition to these forms of purchase, the managers of the corner had another, which are called "puts." They read as follows:

Received of A. D. \$50, in consideration of which we give him or the holder of this contract the privilege ou delivering to us or not, at any time prior to 3 o'clock p. m. of June 30, 1872, by notification or delivery 10,000 bushels of No. 2 cats, regular receipts, at 41 cents per bushel in store, and, if received, we agree to pay for the same at the above price. Signed, Chandler Pomercy & Co.

Peyron R. Chandler. Omercy & Co. PETTON R. CHANDLER.

This was the sale, at one-half a cent a bushel,

of the privilege of delivering oats at the price named, and the number of bushels contracted for in these "puts" was 3,700,000. The corner was successfully maintained until the 18th of June, when the Chan-lers failed. The holders of the "puts" tendered, before June 80, the cate called for, but they were not accepted or paid for. The claim was for the difference between the cash price on the day of the tender and the price named in the " put," the claim aggregating \$400,000. The amount paid for the outs was \$18,500. When the corner began, oats were selling at 39 cents; the price advanced to 41, and remained there till the corner failed; prices then fell to 31 cents. The facts were the same as in all other like cases,—the one side endeavoring to keep the price of oats up, and the holders of "puts' and "options" to put the price down.

Judge Blodgett decides that these "puts" or contracts are wagers; that on the one side it was a bet that cats could not be purchased before June 30 for less than 41 cents per bushel, and agreeing to pay the difference if they were so purchased. If Chandler sustained the price at 41 cents, he would win the half cent per bushel; that t was a bet on the future price of grain, "as much so as could be made upon the speed of a horse or the turn of cards." The Court described the struggle between the corner and the shorts, and ompared it to that between gamblers on any other. wager. He held that, as these contracts were essentially nothing but bets upon the price of grain," they were void as all other wager conracts were. The Court, however, qualified its opinion in these words:

opinion in these words:

I do not intend to be understood as holding that every option contract for the delivery of grain or stock, or that every "put" is necessarily void, but only that all these contracts, in the light of the testimony before the Court, were in their essential features gambling contracts. The parties when they made them did not intend to deliver the grain, but only at the utmost to settle the differences. It appears to us that it will be exceedingly

difficult to draw the line between any contract for future delivery and the contracts which the Court has declared void. Any man who purchases grain, or provisions, or stock, to be delivered a month hence, may be able at the time of delivery to purchase at less than the price contracted for. Is he to be allowed to repudiate his contracts and plead that he was simply betting that the article could not be had at that time for the price named? lelivery at the East, and, therefore, fortify himself by making purchases in Chicago, founded upon the prices of his sales already made. One contract rests on the other. He has sold at one price, and has purchased at another,-both contracts for future delivery. He depends on his capital, his knowledge, his foresight, his skill, and his judgment for his success. If, in the neantime, the price of grain in the West shall advance above the price at which he bought. can all the persons who sold to him avoid their contracts on the ground that they were bets upon the price of grain and thus deprive the merchant of the entire value of all the transactions, and perhaps ruin his credit and bankrupt him financially? Where in is the difference between one contract for future delivery and another? In no case can the principle of chance be wholly avoided. A newspaper office may advance to the paper-mill on the 1st of May the cash for a three-months supply of paper, to be delivered at the purchaser's option, at the price ruling day 1. If, in the meantime, the price of paper shall advance, and the paper can only be delivered at a loss by the mill, can the latter avoid the contract by alleging that t was a bet on the price of paper during ninety days? The broad doctrine that Judge Blodget has laid down in this case must apply to all co tracts for future delivery. One of the consider tions of such contracts is, that the price may advance within that time. The seller takes the chance of prices falling. On both sides there is risk, and that risk is part of the consideration Is this gambling? Is this the same as betting on a horse-race? If it be, then all commercial transactions, except cash sales, are gambling

In England, an immense proportion of th grain, provisions, cotton, wool, and groceries imported into that country are advertised and sold "to arrive." That is to say, as soon as the consignée is informed by cable of the shipment from New York, the cargo is put up for sale "to arrive." It may be purchased and sold a dozen times, and at varying prices, before it reaches London; when it does get there its value may have greatly risen or fallen, but could the contracts be avoided because they were bete as the value of the cargo on the day of its arrival? If so, then nearly all the sales in this country and in Europe are void. Judge Bloggett seems to assume that, where the con tract is for the future delivery of grain, and on the day of delivery, instead of handing over th grain, the parties settle in cash at the rate of difference between the ruling and contract prices, therefore the contract is essentially a wager, and void. All contracts may be annulied changed, or modified by the content of the con tracting parties. A man may, with the consen of the holder of his note, discharge the debt by paying 50 cents on the dollar, but that settle ment furnishes no evidence upon which the original contract may be declared void, nor does if furnish evidence that when the note was given

the note would not be able to pay 100 cents on

We are not defending "corners," nor their norality. We think they are injurious to the trade and to the character of the city, because they temporarily disturb the market and substitute peculative for real values. But this is a queson whether contracts once made shall be enforced: and when the law is laid down in one case it must govern all parallel cases. Hence the inquiry which we have instituted: What are parallel cases? Must the burden of proof be put on every purchaser for future delivery to show that he was not moved by a gambling spirit when he made the contract? If so, then the burden of lying will be put upon the one who wants to have the contract annulled, for he has only to swear that he was gambling when he made the contract. It seems to us that Judge Blodgett's decision is radically de fective when he classes transactions which de pend mainly upon capital, knowledge, and skil with those which depend mainly upon chance There is a similarity, perhaps, between a spec lation in oats and a game of fare, but is not the fact that the latter depends upon the turn of a card, while the former depends upon the resources, judgment, and information of the ble at law while the latter is not? To make the two parallel, we must conceive that Chandler & Co. on the one hand, and their opponents or the other, made their bets and then calmly waited till the 18th of June to see what the result would be. Instead of that, both at a used their ut most endeavors to bring at the result. ong as they could get money to pay for them, from every direction till Chandler & Co. could ake no more. There was something of the element of chance in the operation, but if either party had left it to chance the other would surely have won.

CHICAGO AREAD AGAIN There was a ring in the District of Columbi and it flattered itself it knew a thing or two. It had a Boss at the head, like the New York ring, and his name was Shepherd. It was a cunning ring, a shrewd ring, an enterprising ring, and it knew all the ways that are dark and the tricks that are vain, and Washington rather exulted that it had a ring as 'cute as any other city's ring. The Shepherd had many sheep, and they fed fat on the clover which he cultivated for them. The ring got its private property improved out of the public funds. The ring hired a tailor and a shoemaker to construct its sewers. It was little wonder, therefore, that the tailor and shoemaker put rotten bricks into the sewers and money in the pockets of the ring. The ring got up a real estate pool and inveigled insuspecting people into it. The ring put contracts where they would do the most good. The ring had National Bankers and members of Congress in its coat-pockets, and it bought influence cheap and invested it at much profit. The ring, in fact, was doing famously, and had everything its own way until a Chicago man went and did for it. This Chicago man was contemplating the payement in front of his property one day. when a thought struck him. He went to the contractors and informed them that Chicago night not to have a monopoly of all the good paving. Why not lay it down in Washington? But the contractors had no influence in Washington. Pshaw! It would be no trouble to this gentleman. He would pack his valise and take the train that night for the National Capital, see the Bosses, come back with the contract, and ultimately help pay off the national debt.

No sooner said than done. He went, he saw

he conquered. The last statement of the publie debt does not show any material shrinkage, and it is possible that the gentleman from Chicago has not yet made his payment. This, however, is immaterial. He collared \$97,000 and A man in Chicago may make sales for future gave Washington City a pavement. The concommenced operations in the streets of Washington. "Samuels' process" was put in operation along the stately avenues, and the sound of the rammer and the rattle of gravel were as familiar to the people of the Fdeeral City as they have become to the people of Chicago, where wooden pave ments were born and brought up; and as the members of Congress went back and forth from their daily sessions, and the ring revolved around where the paving was going on, they narveled much at the enterprise and dash of Chicago, and had serious intentions of letting all the rest of their contracts out to Chicago. One day, however, came Quimby, the contractors' clerk, and he told Shepherd that the ironized pavement was a delusion and a snare; that it was good for nothing, and that it had failed in Chicago. Then the ring decided they wouldn't have any more of it, and they so informed the contractors, who desired permission only to finish the job, as to utilize what material they on hand. Rotting lumber, heaps of gravel, and rusting boilers are not pleasant objects for contemplation, but Boss Shepherd said he would be d-d if it should he done. Having reached this forcible and emphatic stage of proceedings, the contractors of course sent to Chicago to find out if there was any one who had eisure to come to Washington. The gentleman who made the first visit was maturing the arrangements for easing up the public debt, and couldn't spare the time. There was another gentleman, however, near by, who could spare day or two, so he packed his valise. He likewise came, and saw, and conquered. He conversed with the Boss a few minutes, and convinced him that there was nothing in the world like ironized pavements; that they wore forever; and that if there was anything which was acking to the beauty and convenience of the City of Washington it was an ironized pavement. He then took his valise and came home again,

and the Boss ordered the work to go on. For nice little jobs of this kind; for manipulating city rings, turning them inside out, getting ahead of them, going through them, seeing them and going one better, for taking loos change out of their pockets, there are plenty f Chicago men who will guarantee dispatch and satisfaction. The two gentlemen to whom we have referred were not in practice. Their hands were a little out; but as they went through the smartest ring in the country twice without sweating a bair, there is no doubt that any

other parties can be easily accommodated. The Vicercy of Egypt is resolutely prosecut ing his design of annexing Central Africa to his dominions. Col. Baker, the explorer, established Egyptian supremacy at Knartoum, the Capital of a large extent of country west of the great lakes which form the sources of the Nile. and from this point the Egyptians are now of glass facing the kitchen. The warm air of the kitchen expanded the porce of the glass by Gel. Gorden, who has been nominated Government.

portion as the Egyptians plant themselves, they will abolish slavery, and the resources of this rich region will be utilized for commercial pur

ARBITRATION AND FREE-TRADE.

ankind was a war of all against all. The mor

strons doctrine provoked no great dissent

strength by reference to history. The career o

nany a ruler can be summed up by saying : He

was born, he fought, he died. There was a time

not so very long ago, when the only profession

open to a gentleman was that of arms. The small histories of England average a battle to every two

pages. Even now, when Europe is supposed to

be civilized and Christianized, the last twenty years have been largely occupied with fighting

In 1858 and 1859, Napoleon was fighting battles

and building triumphal arches in Northern Italy.

In 1861, Victor Emmanuel began his acquisi-

tions, which ended in 1870 with the capture o

Rome. In 1864, Austria and Prussia seized

Schleswig-Holstein. In 1866, the two robber-

In 1854, the Allied Powers grappled with Rus

Powers quarreled and fought over their prev. In 1864, the French attacked Mexico In 1868, Queen Isabella was expelled from Spain, and the hidalgos began the series of revolts which has now ended in anarchy In 1870, France and Germany fought. The the Commune kept the ball rolling,—or shoo ing. Within the last few months, Russia has peen warring in Khiva, Holland in Atcheen, and England in Ashantee. On this side of the water, Cubs and Mexico have been in chroni revolt. So have the South American Republics save when they were fighting each other or Spain. We have had our four-years' deathstruggle between North and South. The futur promises to be no better than the past. The standing armies of Europe number 2,993,-600 men. Their nominal annual cost is, in cash, \$459,832,784, and their actual cost. when due allowance is made for the loss of productive dustry, is probably a thousand millions more The next war is only a question of time, and uestion that may be very speedily answered. Arbitration proposes to do away with all this frightful waste of blood and money. It has won two or three notable victories recently, but it is nowhere near its goal. The world will never stop fighting until it pays it better to keep the peace. Its different nations must be bound together by a network of interests, the breaking of which would involve more loss than all the possible gain by a war could balance. Then, and not till hen, will the giant barbarism be forgotten. Great Britain is the most peaceful nation in the world because she is the most commercial. She cannot afford to fight. Her troops are used only to conquer petty chieftains who harass British trade. This network of interests, which is the sine qua non to the abandonment of war, can be found only through Free Trade. The theory of Protection is to separate countries, to build barrier around each which shall keep out, as far as may be, the product the others. Free Trade, on the other hand, binds two States togethe by making them mutually dependent. The lamour of the word "independent" should no lead us astray. There is a certain pleasure in imagining a country which produces everything it needs itself, but why should a mechanic, who could buy an English suit with three days' labor. be forced by law to give a week's work for it, it order that America may manufacture clothing Make trade free, and it will weave around the world, as it has around the States of this country, a network of iron-rails and telegraph wires which will bind communities together with a bond the sword cannot cut. Then we shall have peace on earth. Then a high-court of ar bitration will settle the questions mooted be tween nations. Free Trade and Peace are, in great degree, cause and effect.

THE CREMATION DISCUSSION IN EUROPE The question of cremation has, it would seem taken hold of the public mind in earnest; so much so that it would not surprise us to hear o the first case of its use ere long. Not only in England and this country is it being discussed but in Germany, Italy, and elsewhere. Nor was it Sir Henry Thompson that started the dis cussion. It has been talked of for some years on the Continent of Enrope. A Dr. Polli, o Milan, had gone so far before Sir Henry wrote as to propose a method of cremation. A Dr Brunnetti, of Padus, had done the same. Both these methods were failures, however. The mos that could be done by the method of the former was to destroy the tissues and char the bones. To the method of Dr. Brunnetti there were insurmountable sethetic objections Dr. Reclam, a German physician of Leipsic, has just made his appearance as an advocate of cremation, arguing in its favor, like so many others, on sanitary grounds. He does not seem to be acquainted with what Sir Henry Thompson has written on the matter, and with part of it he could not be acquainted, as his essay and Sir Henry Thompson's appeared simultaneously Yet the German and the Englishman agree not only on the propriety of a change in the mode of disposing of the dead; they agree as to what the mode should be, even in the details of the process. Both favor the use of the furnace invented by Dr. Siemens, the action of which we have already explained in these columns. The arguments advanced by both are not unlike. The interests of the living, Dr. Reclam thinks, demand that cremation be substituted for burial. Purity of the air, the earth, and the water, demand it The porosity of the earth is a demonstrated fact. It has been shown that one-half of what we call the solid crust of the earth is a receptacle for air and water. In other words, one-half of its volume is made up of pores, -- avenues for the passage of poisonous gases generated by decomposition of buried animal matter. No only is the earth porous, but even glass and porcelain. Dr. Reclam relates an instance demonstrating the porosity of glass which deserves to be mentioned. The kitchen windows of a hospital recently built in Leipsic were furnished with double panes, one and a half centimetres apart, to protect that department from the excessive variations of temperature to which it was subjected from being situated underground. The panes were put in under the direction of an engineer on a hot day in August, and great care taken that not a crevice should be left to admit air or moisture. It was not very long, however, before the space between the panes was half filled with water, and the query arose how it came to be so filled. Not through cracks or a proof of the superior quality of the previces, for there were none. Besides, if the water had made its entry through such avenues, through them it would also have found an exit. The water came through the pores of the panes of glass facing the kitchen. The warm air of Tennessee, Georgia, or Alabama. This would be more satisfactory if it was stated whether any of those which have not burst were made of makingal. The Hon. Build Payma put the

pores and became condensed on the colder pan ithout. Now, if even glass be perme gases, how much more the crust of the earth! To show that the emanations from dead bodies are poisonous, Dr. Reclam recalls the action of Hannibal's soldiers before Syracuse when they exhumed the dead and scattered their corpses over the field. He makes mention of instances in which typhus was generated by the removal of grave-yards. He relates how in 1870 a number of oxen which had died of the rinderpest were buried near Dresden; how their remains poisoned the water as far as 160 feet from the spot where they were interred : and bow the authorities in consequence caused them to be dug up and

small expense and in a short time had been known, cremation would not have been pracnishes us an apparatus in which this can be ecomplished, and in which the remains can be kept isolated from all foreign substances, and he ashes restored to the friends or family of the deceased after the process of cremation is over, and unmixed with any of the consuming

hurls it, as a contemptuous ejaculation, "Tad-pole and white elephant!" into sentences about THE NEEDED VETO. Inflation is a fixed fact, unless the Executive vetoes the bill. After Congress has assumed the responsibility of deranging values, promoting gambling, and making the poor poore by this crowning act of financial folly, the final responsibility will rest with the President. He can, if he chooses, save the public credit. The bill cannot pass over his veto. The party he represents has made five selemn declaration of its principles. In 1856 and 1860 no financial question entered into the campaign. The two platforms are silent upon such points. By 1864 the Republican party had assume with fear and trembling, the weighty responsi bility of issuing the greenbacks. It was just as a war-measure, as warranted only by a state The experiment, thus hedged about with caution, was a seeming success. Mr. Walter Bagehot, an eminent financial authority, says, however, that we could have borrowed enough gold in Europe to carry on the War if we had not been scared into weakening our own credit by printing shinplasters. The platform of '64 set forth that it was "the duty of every loyal State to sustain the credit and promote the use of the national currency," and that "the national faith, pledged for the redemption of the public debt, must be kept inviolate." The inflation bills, if they become laws, will weaken the credit of the national currency and will violate the national faith. If the President believes in the Republican confession of faith in 1864, he will veto them. The platform of 1868 gives forth no uncertain

ound. It declares: sound. It declares:

We denounce all forms of repudiation as a national erime; and the national honor requires the payment of the public indebtedness in the uttermost good faith to all creditors at home and abroad, not only according the public indebtedness in the statement of the public indebtedness in the uttermost good faith to all creditors at home and abroad, not only according the public indebtedness in the uttermost good faith to all creditors at home and abroad, not only according to the public indebtedness in the uttermost good faith to all creditors are not only according to the public indebtedness in the uttermost good faith to all creditors at home and abroad, not only according to the public indebtedness in the uttermost good faith to all creditors are not only according to the public indebtedness in the uttermost good faith to all creditors at home and abroad, not only according to the public indebtedness in the uttermost good faith to all creditors at home and abroad, not only according to the public indebtedness in the uttermost good faith to all creditors at home and abroad, not only according to the public indebtedness in the uttermost good faith to all creditors at home and abroad in the public indebtedness in the uttermost good faith to all creditors are not only according to the public indebtedness in the uttermost good faith to all creditors are not only according to the public indebtedness in the uttermost good faith to all creditors are not only according to the public indebtedness in the uttermost good faith to all creditors are not only according to the public indebtedness in the uttermost good faith to all creditors are not only according to the public indebtedness in the uttermost good faith to all creditors are not only according to the public indebtedness in the uttermost good faith to all creditors are not only according to the public indebtedness in the uttermost good faith to all creditors are not only according to the public indebtedness in the uttermost good faith to all credi was contracted.
This platform also declares that "the best

way to diminish our burden of debt is to so improve our credit that " etc., etc. How will inflation affect these professions of the Convention which first nominated Grant ? It will contradict each and every one. It is in itself a form of repudiation. The United States promises on every greenback to pay its full value in gold. Inflation makes each greenback worth less in gold than it is now, and makes its edemption by the Government distant and oubtful. It is a breaking of faith with every probably depreciate all the securities of the United States. It directly diminishes instead of improving our credit. Will the President, by which he stood when first elected ?

In 1872, the President was re-elected by a party which put on record, in Philadelphia, the state

nent: pecie payments.

Inflation is repudiation. Inflation is indefinite

ostponement of specie payments. The Repub ican party has decided against it. A Republicar Congress has decided for it. The decision be tween the two rests with Grant. Because Conressmen have willfully broken their pledges, hould the President break his?

IRON AND COAL IN THE SOUTH Slavery, which made labor disreputable, preented the development of the mineral wealth of the South. The terrorism which followed the War prevented any influx of labor or capital. Then the vast coal and iron beds of Virginia Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, and Georgia have scarcely been touched, as yet, by the miner's pick. Public attention has now been called o them. A few mines have been opened, a few furnaces built. The ores are claimed to be verything that could be desired, in quantity and quality. In both particulars they are asserted. be far ahead of the Pennsylvania product. There are great facilities for reclucing the ore. Coal hes beside it. Wood grows about it. Col. Forney, in an editorial in the Philadelphia Press. said of Southern Alabama with more fervor than grammar: "The facilities for making iron for all purposes exceed any other part of this confinent known to the business." Thomas Duniap, Esq., of Philadelphia, Secretary of the Nations Association of Iron Manufacturers, says, in his report for 1873, that Tennessee is "of the first importance as an iron State," and that the East ennessee ores are "of great purity and especially adapted to the manufacture of Bessemer pig-metal." McFarland's "Coal Begions of America " speaks of the "future Scrantons and Pittsburghs of the South." J. P. Lealey, a Pennsylvania geologist, says: "The sum total of mineral fuel preserved for the use of the inhabitants of the South is practically infinite." A Pittsburgh iron-manufacturer wrote to the Review of that city, in 1870: "The iron ore of these [Southern] 'States is not surpassed in quality by any in the world. . The iron made here [Chattanooga] from Tennessee and Alabama pig-metal resembles Swedish iron. . The supply is inexhaustible. . . Coal, iron, copper, zine, lead, marble, and many others, are the wealth-yielding minerals of the South. The finest quality of these are found."

A letter in the Nashville Banner states, as a proof of the superior quality of the Southern iron that we have a series and the manifest decree of popular opinion in this country that, while every other nation on the face of the earth, with any presents traggles back to a resumption of specie pagment when it has been abandoned as a necessity, when increased prices and mully expanded business have absorbed this increase of irredeemable paper currency "the manifest decree of popular opinion in this country that, while every other nation on the face of the earth, with any presents to common the face of the earth, with any presents to common the face of the earth, with any presents to common the face of the earth, with any presents or common to common honor, we shall continue to struggles back to a resumption of specie pagment when it has been abandoned as a necessity, ment when it has been abandoned as a necessity we expect that, when increased prices and mully expanded business have absorbed this increase of irredeemable paper currency "the manifest decree of popular opinion in this country that, while every other nation on the face of the earth, with any presents or common honor, therefore the care, when increase and common honor, we struggles back to a resumption of specie pagment when it has been abandoned as a necessity, ment when it has been abandoned merica" speaks of the "future Scrantons

Southern iron, that not one of the 600 boilers which have burst on Western and South-

ern rivers was made of iron from Kentucky,

nessee iron "amounted to a life-insur the traveler." After quantity and comes the requisition of cost. The let of the cost of manufacturing a ton of pig-iron The writer is a Ten ance has been made for bias, the margin of profit on Southern ore must, it seems, be burned. Forster shows that water two thousand The fact that a prominent Pennsylvania from-worker has bastened to publish a bitterly-rehe-ment letter about the absurdity of the

feet from a gas manufactory smelt and tasted of the gas.

It may be questioned whether, if the means of effectually reducing dead hodies to sakes at a ides that the South can compete with the Keystone State shows that the more monopolies of the country are getting scared. His screed abounds in curious comparisons. He speaks of something which looks no larger than "a newly-hatched fly on the Graphs balloon a mile high," and says that Souther iron is no more to be compared to Northern "than a tadpole is to a white elephant." This latter jibe touches the Southern letter-writer to the quick. He ridicules it. He scorns it. H

pig-iron and charcoal. His reply is studded as thickly with these words as certain scenes of the old English drams are with "'sdeath," "'sblood." and other extinct oaths. the poor of London have just made their re-port for 1873, which contains some interesting the poor of London have just made their report for 1873, which contains some interesting particulars of the manner in which this noble charity has been applied. The total fund on the 31st of December amounted to nearly £50,000, of which sum £300,000, or \$1,500,000, has been expended in purchasing land and erecting tenements in London. The Trustees now have \$83 tenants, who occupy 1,875 rooms, the average rent being 1s 10d per room, or about £5 cents per week. They have erected or leased nine different buildings, and have bought four and a half acres at the west end of London. In addition to this, they are steadily enlarging the buildings already in their possession, and watching opportunities to purchase properly situated in the districts where the poor are living. The net income derived from the buildings is 2½ per cent per annum on the outlay, although in one district 4 per cent is realized. The English papers, in noticing the report, universally commend the per cent is realized. The kinglish papers, in noticing the report, universally commond in prudent and economical manner in which the Trustees are administering the fund, and the evident determination to carry out the wishes. Mr. Peabody in making his noble benefaction. THE PRESS ON INFLATION.

Congressman Hawley, of Connecticut, thinks the \$44,000,000 bill is "a step toward repudistion." So we think—repudistion in its broadest same, not only financially but politically—repudiation by the people of the Radical tinkers.—Baltimore Gussite. Congressman Hawley, of this city, voted by dilute currency and thus voted for repudiation. There's a good deal of difference between these two Hawleys—the Connecticut one is a pairies and a statesman; the Illinois one is a demagogue and anything but a statesman.—Rock Island (RL) Argus.

(III.) Argus.

—The Republican party has at last found a policy. It consists in creating fictitious money-values by the process of watering stock. We are impoverished with only \$356,001,000 of greenbacks; with \$400,000,000 it is expected the crops will move and we shall begin to live. To this we can add from time to time as the political situation may require.—Galena (III.) Indus-

this we can add from time to time as the political situation may require.—Galma (RL) Industrial Press.

—The greatest curse of the land to-day is the shameful manner in which Congress is triling with the finances of the country.—Ford County (Ill.) Journal.

—The increase adds nothing to the gold cale. There may be more greenbacks, but the real value they represent will remain the same, and no benefit therefrom will result to the people. The increase will stimulate speculation and extravagance, evils from which the country is now suffering, and which should be guarded against in the future.—Kewanee (Ill.) Independent.

—We do not blame Democratic Congressment. —We do not blame Democratic Congress
that the Legal-Tender act of 1862 was passed
we do blame those who voted in 1874 to ince
the amount issued. The Supreme Court
decided that the Legal-Tender act of 1862
proper as a war-measure, but that decision

way justifies the issue of \$44,000,000 of tender paper in time of peace.—*Illinois Register*.

—It was infamous blustering that drove

way justifies the issue of \$44,000,000 of legaltender paper in time of peace.—Illinois State
Register.
—It was infamous blustering that drove dosgress in 1862 to consent to the Senate amendment to the bill by which duties on imports and
and the interest on Government bonds were
made payable in gold, which the labor of the
country is now compelled to raise at the hard
discount of 10 to 15 per cent against the money
the Government compels them to take for their
labor.—Salem (Ill.) Advocate.
—The country may now be considered as having fairly embarked upon the sea of paper money
and uncertain values. All efforts to secure even
a recognition of the necessity of a remote return
to specie were voted down. Senator Morton
wanted the currency left so that the Secretary of
the Treasury could make a new issue when desirable to speculators.—Fort Wayne (Ind.)
Sentinel.
—To-day, Mr. Morton denies that to be see
which five years ago he so forcibly assorted respecting inflation. . . It is safe to sy that
no such reckless man has ever had it in his
power to mold the financial policy of the United
States.—South Bend (Ind.) Union.
—Gen. Coburn got a chance to make his speech
on inflation yesterday. It is due to the General
to eay that he has been a consistent inflationis.
Unlike Senator Morton, he has stuck to one toing
ever since he began talking about finances, but
his arguments are none the less fallacious and
his advice none to less vicious in its tendencies. He calls legal-tenders "the life-blood of
the nation, in war and peace." He said "with
them wages had risen 50 per cent. It was the
poor man's currency." . . . Yes, it has
been the poor man's currency with a vengenace.
It has made him poorer than he was, and it will
keep him poor.—Indianapolis News.
—Every fraudulent measure in Congress which
inflates the volume of irredeemable paper promises to pay increases the cost of the necessaries
of life for every poor workingman, while stimulating speculation in unsubstantial projects that
add nothing to the wea

POLITICA

The Dead-Lock in the Legislatur

Yosterday's Vote Tell Same Old S

Other Political

Special Dispatch to The Ch Bosron, Mass., April 10.—A is no change in the fituation Dawes Senators assembled House this evening, and held admiration and general strong The Dawes headquarters in Tre been very quiet. The Hoar m gether pleased to-night to le facts about the Philadelphia in the morning. Bullock will considerable more strength in co-morrow, but there will be no In fact, it is pretty generally be nothing like a stampede will evit any one does get elected, it majority, gained a little at a tim Light votes are in order for Monday, and another test vote [To the Associated Finnerments Rall.

Monday, and another teat total total for the Associated F. MINETERNER BALL BOSTON, Mass., April 10.—The tot of United States Senator was follows: Whole number of necessary to a choice, 135; D. 69; Curtis, 72; Adams, 13; Whittier, 1; Sanford, 7; Bank Dispatches received from Way, urging the friends of Mr. I and saying that Dawes would was nounced a canard.

The twentieth ballot result whole number of votes cast, 26 a choice, 135; Dawes, 83; Hoas Adams, 18; Bullock, 12; Sanburn, 4; Banks, 8; Whittier, Ghen Noble, and Mrs. Mary A. Li

Correspondence of The Ch The members of the Massac sure have assembled in the Hosaives at Boston daily for near

somewhat tedious. The people look languidly at the daily bull results of the voting; the new laxing a bit in their discussions the Legislators themselves seen sick of themselves. There has no important cha since the contest began. 'Dawe got 87 in the first joint ballot, a since the contest began. Daws got 87 in the first joint ballot, a the tenth; Hoar got 82 the 1 to-day; Curtis got 74 the fin day; while Charles Francis Ad 14 or 15 every day, and Gan. B was though that, about Tues there would be a break somewhat is the contest of the contest

come; and everybody is pre-matter will be settled this

extremely uncertain. The lates mittee of six Dawes men and at to be appointed, and that th thirteenth, the baker's dozen to on Dawes and Hoar. The Den Curtus; and there are not end votes to sleet any candidate, eve concentrated, the whole numbering 280. There is no promahose chances seem at all good probability that Hoar can be alight indeed. In the first pi popular man; and in the sees machinery cannot be made to opevery well. If a party-cancus concentrate votes anywhere I

machinery cannot be made to op-very well. If a party-cancus concentrate votes anywhere, I likely be the man, for Dawes I sentative of the better element lican party in Massachusetts, as of man to draw votes. of man to draw votes.

When the race commenced posed to be a full length ahead man; for he had not only his ow lowers, but the Butler men.

BUTLER WENT INTO THE with all his soul, wishing to given of the House of Represent

he has been ever since. It is develor he has been of the six of Dawes, and he may have de-

adge of the United at years. He cannot go to the raix years. He cannot go to the for the Democrats are not runn State of Massachusetts just at years.

being a mider these circums. Democrats don't drop their can concentrate a vote on CHARLES FRANCIS AT They might get themselves or by taking the lead in such a mo Hoar men, if they would con rangement, might accomplise object of beating Dawes, and, a obtain the credit of solice. rangement, might accomplised before of beating Dawes, and, a bottom the credit of achieving in the best man that the State can furnish many other reasons why this movement, one of which is that of the Sumner, stamp,—the State who would, in any proper per's place. He is great, digust, incorruptible. There is Senatorship will fall into the hammer potrfict.

Senstorship will fall into the him and the

There is

AN OLD WARRIO
In the Senate,—once the here
who is now distinguishing I
daily for John G. Whittier, po
Banke thinks Whittier has V
Banke thinks Whittier daily for John G. Whittier, pos Banks thinks Whittier has the of being sleeted, but Whittier is a vote cast for him will do him ing elect somebody else not wouldn't be the strangest the after all if Banks should be see term. The legislators have somebody, and it may be B matter, it may be Speaker Sa Emory Washburn, or Wende Legislature may soon become a that it will put in a man with that he shall remain only dur

aid that boilers of Ten to a life-insu quantity and quality of cost. The letter al-

ched fly on the Graphic nd says that Southern lis reply is studded as pertain scenes of the "'sdeath," "'sblood."

body Donation Fund to ains some interesting in which this noble The total fund on the dt to nearly £880,000, 15,500,000, has been and and erecting tenerusieses now have 882 rooms, the average m, or about 45 cents erected or leased 6, and have bought ores at the west addition to this, the buildings already

INFLATION.

Connecticut, thinks the loward repudiation." So broadest sense, not only spudiation by the people of this city, voted to voted for repudiation. Herence between these cticut one is a patriot

Supreme Court has ader act of 1862 was but that decision in no at that decision in no \$44,000,000 of legal-peace.—Illinois State

tering that drove Con-to the Senate amend-duties on imports and overnment bonds were which the labor of the 1 to raise at the hard ant against the money them to take for their one.

mies that to be true forcibly assorted reIt is safe to say that a ever had it in his ipolicy of the United Union. Decicy of the United Union. Decicy of the United Union. Decicy of the United Union in the less fallacious and icious in its tendenre "the life-blood of tee." He said "with per cent. It was the ... Yes, it has not with a vergeance in he was, and it will die News. The in Congress which cemable paper promist of the necessaries ingman, while stimmstantial projects that he or prosperity of the Ramser. Decided the control of the constitution of our financial of the constitution of our financial at without further Pharbs. In the united the There is no limit to if the constitutional was.—Madison (Wis.)

POLITICAL.

The Dead-Lock in the Massachusetts Legislature.

Yesterday's Vote Tells About the Same Old Story.

Other Political Matters.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Pribune.
Borrox, Massa, April 10.—At midnight there is no change in the kituation. Most of the Daves Senators assembled at the Tremont House this evening, and held a sort of mutual-similation and general strengthening meeting. The Daves headquarters in Tremont place have the party coint. The Hoar man are not allow the Dawes neadquarters in tremes place been very quiet. The Hoar men are not altogether pleased to-night to learn that all the facts about the Philadelphia dispatches and the proposition of the three self-constituted arbitrators are to be made public in the morning. Bullock will probably development of the proposition of the three self-constituted arbitrators are to be made public in the morning.

in the morning. Bullock will probably develop ensiderable more strength in the Convention to morrow, but there will be nothing like a break. In fact, it is pretty generally believed now that sothing like a stampede will ever occur, and that if any one does get elected, it will be by a fair asjority, gained a little at a time.

Light votes are in order for to-morrow and lienday, and another test vote on Tuesday.

[To the Associated Press.]

BOSTON, Mass., April 10.—The nineteenth ballet for United States Senator was taken to-day, as follows: Whole number of votes cast, 268; sollows: Whole number of votes cast, 268; sollows: Whole number of votes cast, 268; sollows: Testing in the state of the state

nounced a canard.

The twentieth ballot resulted as follows:
Whole number of votee cast, 269; necessary to
schoole, 135; Dawes, 88; Hoar, 66; Curtis, 72;
klams, 18; Bullock, 12; Sanford, 7; Washburn, 4; Banks, 8; Whitter, G. F. Hoar, Rouhen Noble, and Mrs. Mary A. Livermore received
seh one vote. Discussion ensued.

Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune,
Springrikle, Mass., April 4, 1874.
The members of the Massachusetts Legislage have assembled in the House of Representaires at Boston daily for nearly a fortnight, assering to their names called by the Clerk, under the pleasing delusion that they are electing a buccassor to Charles Summer in the United sates Senate. The story is growing old and Sutes Senate. The story is growing old and sates Senate. The story is growing old and smewhat tedious. The people are getting to look insguidly at the daily bulletin giving the realis of the voting; the newspapers are relating a bit in their discussions of the subject; the Legislators themselves seem to be somewhat sick of themselves. There has been

NO IMPORTANT CHANGE since the contest began. Dawes, for example, got 87 in the first joint ballot, and 88 to-day, on the tenth; Hoar got 82 the first time, and 75 the tenth; Hoar got 82 the first time, and 75 to-day; Curtis got 74 the first day, and 64 to-day; while Charles Francis Adams has received Horlfs every day, and Gen. Banks 6 or 7. It was thought that, about Tuesday of this week, there would be a break somewhere, but it didn't come; and everybody is predicting that the matter will be settled this week, though it is stremely uncertain. The latest is, that a committee of six Dawes men and six Hoar men are to be appointed, and that they will select a thirteenth, the baker's dozen to put their heads together and single out the coming man.

As the case stands, the Republican party is hopelessly

As the case stands, the Republican party is hopelessly

SPLET IN TWO

on Dawes and Hoar. The Democrats cling to Curius; and there are not enough scattering rotes to elect any candidate, even if they could be concentrated, the whole number of members leing 290. There is no prominent candidate those chances seem at all good just now. The probability that Hoar can be elected is very sight indeed. In the first place, he is not a popular man; and in the second place, party-machinery cannot be made to operate in his favor very well. If a party-cancus can be made to concentrate votes, anywhere, Dawes will very likely be the man, for Dawes is the last representative of the better element of the Republican party in Massachusetts, and he is the kind of the determinant of the race commenced Dawes was supposed to be a full length ahead of every other man; for he had not only his own legitimate followers, but the Buttler men.

BUTLER WENT INTO THE CONTEST

with all his soul, wishing to give Dawes a boost out of the House of Representatives into the Senate, so that he might have full swing in the Senate, so that he might have full swing in the Lower House. The contest has been losing its latter tone from the first, however; and no-body now has anything to say about that gentleman in connection with the affair. He settled down in Boston soon after the death of Summer, and, having fixed things to sait himself as rearly as possible, he left for Washington, where he has been ever since. It is doubtful, after all, whether he has been of, the slightest advantage to Dawes, and he may have done him positive ham by throwing a certain disrepute upon his cause. Nothing is ever quite so clean after he has touched it as it was before.

has touched it as it was before.

THE DEMOCRATS

are easting seventy-five votes a day for Judge Curtis; as excellent man; but their attempt to elect him would seem to be about as quixotic as anything conceivable. Whoever is elected must be compromise candidate, and it is obvious enough that so compromise will be made on an out-and-out Domocrat. Probably neither Dawes nor Hoar would make a better Senator than Curtis. He is a lawyer of excellent ability and reputation was one of the counsel for Andy-Johnson in the Impeachment trial, and was a Judge of the United States Supreme Court five or six years. He cannot go to the Senate, though, for the Democrats are not running things in the State of Massachusetts just at present. It seems strange, under these circumstances, that the Democrats don't drop their candidate and try to the countrate a vote on

CREATERS FRANCIS ADAMS.

They might get themselves considerable glory by taking the lead in such a movement, and the lost men, if they would come into the armagement, might accomplish their darling object of beating Dawes, and, at the same time, strain the credit of achieving a victory, and patting in the best man for the place that the State can furnish. There are many other reasons why this would be a good horsoment, one of which is that Adams is a man of the Sumner stamp,—the only man in the state who would, in any proper sense, fill Sumer's place. He is great, dignified, independent, incorruptible. There is danger that the Sentership will fall into the bands of

A MERE POLIFICIAN,

a man who hungers after it, and will turn every
stone to secure it. Adams keeps himself aloof
from the contest; he has no wire-pullers at
work, no benchmen running hither and yon, no
money to spend in the contest. His course is
ver similar to that of Sumner in the contest of
1851. If his admirers have a Senatorship to give ser similar to that of Sumner in the contest of 1851. If his admirers have a Senatorship to give him, he will take it, perhaps, and perhaps not, but he won't work for it. On the contrary, nearly all the other candidates are tugging away for the prize with might and main. Dawes not particularly, are moving heaven and earth; and Dawes isn't particular who helps him, so he rets helped. And here comes in that question of "Butlerism," inseparable from Massachuseits politics. Dawes is letting Butler scratch his tack this spring, and there is danger that he will either do a little scratching in return next fall, when Butler is going for the Governorship, or kepp himself out of Butler's way, and let him win the victory.

In the Senate,—once the hero of Bed River,—who is now distinguishing himself by voting daily for John G. Whittier, poet. Not that Gen. hims thinks Whittier has the slightest chance of being elected, but Whittier is a good man, and a vote cast for him will do him no harm by helping elect somebody else not N. P. Banks. It wouldn't be the strangest thing in the world after all if Banks should be elected for the short latm. The legislators have got to pounce on somebody, and it may be Banks, or, for that matter, it may be Speaker Sanford, or ax-Gov. Emory Washburn, or Wendell Phillips. The Legislature may soon become so weary of voting that is will put in a man with the understanding last is will put in a man with the understanding last is will put in a man with the understanding last of Sunner's term.

that he shall remain only during the unexpired part of Sumner's term.

Less THAN A YEAR.

Corder to give the members a chance to rally around two candidates for the long term.

This protracted voting is no new thing in a second the second that the months agent for the second three months agent from the first time; and three months agent from the first time; and three months agent for the second three months agent from the first time; and three months agent for the second three months agent from the first time; and three months agent from the first time; and three months agent for the second three months agent from the first time; and three months agent from the first time;

with Charles Francis Adams for United States Senator. The State was all ready to return Samner to his seat, when he died; and it would both honor and serve itself by putting in his place the statesman in Massachusetts most like him.

Quincy City Politics.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.
QUINCY, Ill., April 10.—The crusade in Quincy has come to a very lame and impotent conclusion. They have relinquished their purpose to nominate a candidate for Mayor, and the temperance people have resolved that they will not start a political issue. The Democrats have called a convention for to-morrow night, for nominating Supervisors and town-officers, and the Republicans have called a convention for the 13th for the same purpose, and for the nomination of city officers. But very little interest is taken in politics.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

Sr. Paul, Minn., April 10.—The appointment of Young to be Associate Justice being defended by the Press, the Minneapolis Tribune quotes the Press' sayings as those of Gov. Davis personally, and bitterly assails Davis for not appointing Cornell Chief Justice. The appointments of Judges are regarded as the first move in the game for the Senatorship, and Davis appears to have moved prudently, judging by the rage of the Tribune, which is the only reliable organ of the Ramsay ring, the Press being bound only to the Post-Office and whoever shall seem most likely to have the giving of it for the next term.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.
St. Louis, April 10.—The story is to-night that another Federal officeholder, Gen. Shepherd, Appraiser, is to be relieved in a few days, and his place supplied with Charles Irvin. Shepherd was Chairman of the straight Radical Central Committee in 1870, and managed the campaign against Gratz Brown and the bolters. He belongs to the Democrat faction, while Irvin is supposed to be a stockholder in the Globe.

The Election at Bryan.

Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

BRYAN, O., April 8.—April 6 we held our township and corporation election. Political excitement had never before run so high in the village, not even in a general election, as it did at this election. The total vote cast in the township was 755; corporation, 525. The Republicans elected in the township were Trustees and Constable; in the corporation, Council, Treasurer, Solicitor, and Marshal. The Democrats elected in the township, Clerk, Treasurer, and Assessor; in the corporation, Mayor, Justice of the Peace, and Street Commissioner.

Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.

LANSING, Mich., April 9.—The Ingham Countries of Supervisors will stand 12 Democr Board of Supervisors will stand 12 Democra and 9 Republicans.

At Grand Ledge the People's ticket again

FOREIGN.

Two of the Tichborne Witnesses Convicted of Perjury.

The German Government and Reichstag Compromise on the Army Bill.

Acheenese Ports Opened to Commerce by the Dutch.

GREAT BRITAIN. GREAT BRITAIN.

LOWDON, April 10.—Jean Luie was convicted this morning of perjury on the Tichborne trial. Sir John Karslake has resigned the Attorney-Generalship in consequence of illness. Sir Richard Baggallay succeeds him.

Capt. Brown, a witness for the claimant in the Tichborne trial, has been found guilty of per-

and seven years' penal servitude respectively.

London, April 10.—The Victor Emanuel, with inva lid soldiers from the Gold Coast, arrived at Portsmouth this evening. Ninetsen men died

on the passage.

LONDON, April 11—6 a. m.—The funeral of Dr

Livingstone takes place on the 18th. The Government will pay \$1,200 towards the expenses of ernment will pay \$1,200 towards the expenses the obsequies. An appeal, signed by Baroness Burdett-Couts, Messrs. Kinnacid and Horace Waller, Sir Bartle Freere, and others, ask for subscriptions for the support of the children and two aged sisters of deceased, who are in strait-

two aged sisters of occased, who are in strateened circumstances.

A special telegram from Calcutta to the Standard reports that the famine is everywhere under
control. The accumulations of provisions made
by the Government are more than sufficient to
meet the demand, and further aid subscriptions
in England are considered superfluous.

The operatives of the cotton-mills at Bolton
having struck work, the Association of Master naving struck work, the Association of master Cotton-Spinners has resolved that, unless they yield before Thursday next, notice will be given that, in a fortnight from that date all the mills in that city will be closed, and thus 15,000 operatives locked out.

The Marquis of Clanricarde died yesterday,

GERMANY. GERMANY.

Berlin, April 10.—There is no foundation for the report which was telegraphed hence of a Conservative and Ultramontane intrigue to supplant Bismarck by Gen. Manteuffel.

Berlin, April 10.—A compromise has been effected on the Military bill by which the most serious obstacles to its passage are removed. The Government has accepted an amendment proposed by the Liberal members of the Reichstag, limiting the total strength of the army to 401,000 men and the period of service to seven years.

401,000 men and the period of years.

LONDON, April 10—6 a. m.—A Berlin dispatch to the Daily News says Prince Bismarck distinctly warned several Liberal Deputies who called upon him yesterday that he would resign in favor of Gen. Manteufel, unless the military question was settled. The Liberals afterward unanimously agreed to the compromise previously reported.

nely reported. ACHEEN.

Madero, April 10.—Gens. Manuel Concha Martinez, and Campos have arrived at Santador CUBA.

KEY WEST, April 10.—A letter from Havana says: "Frederick A. Dockery, formerly United States Collector at Jacksonville, arrived here lately from Key West. He remained several weeks and then lett for Santiago de Cuba. It was fumored then that Dockery was on a mission for the owners of embargoed properties, but the rumor has not been confirmed. Last Friday Dockery presented himself to the American Consular Agent at Nuevitas, representing himself as coming from the interior. The Cousul immediately took him to the Governor, and the Governor referred the matter to Peortillo, Commanding-General of Puerto Principe, who ordered the arrest of both. The Cousul was subsequently released by order of Peortillo, but Dockery was retained as a prisoner, papers compromising him having been found on his person. His trial is going on. If he be found guilty of communicating with the insurgents, he will vary probably be executed.

SAN FRANCISCO.

San Francisco, April 10.—The nomination of B. P. Avery, as Minister to China, is approved by the leading business men, merchants, and chief officials of this city with great unanimity, and they await with lively interest the issue of the Senate's action in the matter; of his confirma-

ONIO LEGISLATURE.

Columbus, O., April 10.—In the House to-day the following bills were passed: House bill to amend Sec. 1 of the act of March 13, 1871, for platting streets, by providing that a platting commission of three persons shall be appointed by the Mayor, and confirmed by the City Council; House bill providing for the reorganization of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphans' Home; and Senate bill to provide for the reorganization of the Blind Asylum.

BURNING MINES.

Fearful Fires in Coal-Mines of the Wyoming Region.

The Fires in Progress Three Months and Still Burning.

A Fortune Expended in Endeavoring to Stifle the Flames.

The Kidder Slope Mine on Fire for Ten Weeks-Steam to be Used to Extinguish It—The Haltimore Mine Still Burning Also.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., April 10.—This evening it was rum ored that the fires at the Kidder Slope were making such rapid headway that there was but little prospect of subduing the fiery element, that the coal companies had withdrawn all the men, and that no further efforts would be made toward saving the valuable property. Owing to the BETICENCE OF THE OFFICALS

in regard to the state of affairs, it was impossiole to gain any of the particulars

pension.

Preparations will be made as rapidly as possible to commence the new plan of operations. The fire is to be surrounded by stopping up with solid masonry all passages leading to it, and then

forced down from above. Thirty-two donkeyengines will force large quantities through the
brattice or stone-walls. The proposed plan of
sweating the fire out will probably be successful
if the fire can be walled in, although fraught
with much danger. with much danger.

Many persons are constantly gratifying their curiosity to see the subterranean fires. Your correspondent made the descent through to the slope which has been sunk since the fire broke

AND FOUND THE PIT TRULY INFERNAL.

You enter through a ponderous door, and, after descending a steep flight of steps, are in the slope, a long dark and wet passage-way so low that one cannot stand erect, but must crouch through for several hundred feet before the mines are reached.

Large numbers of men, black with coal dust and greasy as their little lamps on their hats, are met and passed with tools and materials for carrying on the dangerous work. On reaching the mine, which is an abandoned working, we branch into a manhole reaching to the locality of the fire, and it is necessary to dimb down a perpendicular plank for perhaps a dozen feet. This is the most dangerous part of the mine, as THE SULPHUR FURES ARE SO SUFFOGATING as to render breathing almost impossible. A few steep further and a chamber is reached, one end of which is a red hot mass of burning coal, which can be approached within a few feet; but a moment in there is sufficient, and persons unused to gas and heat must get back to the old

used to gas and heat must get back to the old working, where there is fresh air forced down by the men. During the long, weary weeks that the men have drank the air from the fan, it has stopped but once, and then only two minutes; but

but

Long enough to kill one man
and prostrate the others, who were rescued before life was extinct.

Immense quantities of water have been poured
into the mine, but do not remain there, as it
found a lower level in the Empire mine, where
it was pumped out at the rate of more than
1,000 gallons a minute. The Company have had
such admirable arrangements for the safety of
the man that but

FEW ACCIDENTS HAVE OCCURRED, only one or two proving fatal, a medical corps being constantly in attendance.

The fire at the old Baltimore mines is still raging, with no prospect of immediate success in extinguishing it.

CASUALTIES.

Mine Accidents.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.
WILKESBAREE, Pa., April 10.—At the Nationa Anthracite Mine, near Scranton, a miner named Frank McDonnell was instantly killed yesterday by the premature firing of a blast. He had drilled for a blast, and was ramming the cartridge down, when it exploded, blowing out several cart-loads of coal, and mangling the body of Mc-Donnell in a frightful manner. Another premature explosion occurred at the Pyne shaft, and one of the workmen was fatally injured. injured.

At the Cayuga shaft a portion of the rook fell from the roof. One man was buried beneath the rocks, and on being dug out was found to have his back and legs broken. He is alive to-day, but there is little hope of his recovery.

Fell Down Stairs. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

JANESVILLE, Wis., April 10.—A. J. Wadsworth, passenger conductor on the Milwauhee & St. Paul Railway, was seriously if not fatally injured by falling down a cellar stairs and striking on his head, at his residence in Monroe, this afternoon. He remains unconscious.

Killed by a Fall from a Bridge. Killed by a Fall from a Bridge.

REOKUK, Ia., April 10.—A man named John McDonald, who came here from St. Louis, walked off a bridge abutment on the Illinois side of the river, opposite this city, about 10 o'clock last night, and fell a distance of 30 feet. He was probably instantly killed, but the body was not discovered until this morning, half buried in mud and water. Another man, whose name is not known, but who is thought to have been intoxicated, was with him at the time, but nothing has been seen or heard of him since notwithstanding great efforts have been made to discover his whereabouts. The Coroner's jury, which held an inquest upon the body of McDonald, rendered a verdict of accidental death.

Explosion of a Steamship's Botler-Twenty-two Persons Killed. New York, April 10.—A dispatch from St. Johns, N. F., says: The steamer Tigress, of the Polaris expedition, while sest-fishing, exploded her boiler. Two of the engineers and twenty of the crew were killed. The ship is under sail for St. Johns.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES. Orders have been issued for the immediate completion of the Union Pacific depot at Omaha, and the building of 400 flat and 400 box cars for that road.

—The monument to the Confederate dead, erected in Greenwood Cemetery, near New Orleans, under the auspices of the Ladies' Benavolent Association, of that city, was unveiled yesterday with appropriate caremonies, in the presence of a large assembly.

—A whole block of the principal business pos-

There have been 91 deaths from accident of violence in San Francisco since the let of

—There have been 91 deaths from accident and violence in San Francisco since the 1st of January last.

—The Michigan State Woman's Suffrage Couvention will be beld in Lansing on May 6.

—Gov. Bagley, of Michigan, has presented the boys of the Reform School a box of balls and clubs, with an appropriate cantion to dodge a hot ball in making first base.

—The Supreme Court of Michigan has granted the petition of the homeopaths to show cause why two Professors are not appointed in the State University. The time given is to the first day of the next term.

—The miners at Gore, O., have all resumed work upon the terms of the operators.

—The Superintendent's office of the Lansing Division of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Sailroad has been removed to Lansing, Mich.

—Charles Mills, the noted catcher of the Mutual and other ball clubs, died on Thursday in New York of consumption, in his 30th year.

—Gen. G. B. Raum, an ex-member of Congress and for a number of years attorney for the Cairo & Vincennes Railroad Company, recently sent in his resignation and instituted suit against the Company for \$30,000. The Company refused to accept his resignation and settled the suit, so all is lovely again.

—The Calumet Dam will be torn away next is lovely again.

—The Calumet Dam will be torn away next
Tuesday, thus giving relief to the owners of
the submurged lands in Indiana, and settling
this long-disputed question.

MADISON.

Assault by a Boman Catholic Priest-

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

MADISON, Wis., April 10.—Considerable excitement has been caused in this city to-day by the arrest of Father Vahey, priest of St. Rochelle's Roman Catholic Church. He was tried in the Municipal Court for assaulting a church-member named McGovern, in his own shop last evening. The assault was caused by McGovern refusing to sign a paper disavowing, among other things, that he ever heard said Vahey charge a former priest named Smith with stealing money from the church, Vahey was fined \$30.

Ex-Gov. Washburn returned to the city to-day

THE INDIANS.

San Francisco, April 10.—A dispatch from San Diego says that Lieut. Bache had attacked an Apache Camp in the Fenal Mountains, in Arizons, and killed twenty-five warriors and captured about fifty women.

THE WEATHER. THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 10.—For the Upper Lake region, Minnesota, and Iowa, fresh and brisk northwest winds, falling temperature and partly cloudy weather, and over the first section probably light rain and snow.

Caibo, Ill., April 10.—The unparalleled snow storm which swept over this part of the State yesterday, and the freeze last night, are generally observed to have destroyed all hopes of peaches, strawberries, and, it may be, apples. It was unexampled in its fury, and lasted seven or eight hours. To-day, however, under a clear sky, the snow all melted, and everything is serene.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

Liverroot, April 19.—Cotton—Quiet; middling upland, 8;4; middling Orieans, 8;4; sales, 12,000 bales; American, 8,100 bales; sales of week, 53,000 bales; taken for export, 5,000 bales; seeuhation, 3,000 bales; stock in port, 838,000 bales; stock in port, 838,000 bales; American, 461,000 bales; receipts of week, 183,000 bales; American, 111,000 bales; actual exports, 8,000 bales; American, 111,000 bales; actual exports, 8,000 bales; stock affort, 455,000 bales; actual exports, 7,000 bales; actual exports, 1000 ba

ALBANY LIVE-STOCK MARKET. ALBANY, April 10.—CATTLE—Receipts, 540 cars same time last week. No real pro-

GENTS' UNDERWEAR.

GENTS' SPRING & SUMMER UNDERWEAR.

SATURDAY, April 11, we will open full lines
SPRING UNDERWEAR, In Silk, Balbriggan, and Light Weight Fine Scotch Lamb's Wool;

SUMMER WEAR. Silk and Wool, Gossamer, Gauze and Lisle Thread, &c., &c. HOSIERY.

Every variety-Balbriggan, English, French, and German, medium and Fine-Best makes.

A Special Bargain-Superfine Eng. 1-2 Hose at \$3.00 per Doz.

FIELD. LEITER

& CO., STATE AND WASHINGTON-STS.

ORGANS.

GEO. A. PRINCE & CO. Organs & Melodeons.

53,000

BUFFALO, N. Y.

REAL ESTATE. City Real Estate for Sale.

Lot known as the "Long John" Engine-House Lot (Sub-Lot 4, of Lots 4, 5, and 8, Block 56, Original Town), being 44 feet front on Labsile-st., between Washington and Madison-sts., by about 101 feet deep.

Proposals will be received until April 29, 1874, for each, and also for one-third each, balance 1 and 3 years, with interest at 8 per cent.

S. S. HAYES, City Comproller. PROPOSALS.

NOTICE TO BUILDERS The Legislature of the State of Illinois having appropriated the sum of \$35,000 for the erection of a Soldiers' and Sallors' Menument at the National Cometers at found City, Illinois, proposals for building same, to-sether with design and specifications, will be received up on the 30th day of May, 1874. All blids must come within he appropriation. Design and specifications to be solicitantly definite to give a clear idea of material and work and the cleaning design and specifications to be solicitations that the solicitation of the commissioners reserve the right to reject the solicitation of the commissioners reserve the right to reject the solicitation of the commissioners reserve the right to reject the solicitation of the commissioners reserve the right to reject the solicitation of the commissioners reserve the right to reject the commissioners are solicitations. my or all bids.
By order of the Board of Commissioners.
W. L. HAMBLETON, See'y.
Mound City, Ill., April I, 1874.

WESTMINSTER HOTEL ON THE EUROPEAN PLAN.

Corner Irving-place and Sixteenth-st.,

NEW YORK.

Only one block from Union Square, the most control yet quiet location in the city, in the immediate vicinity of all the principal places of amountained leading result in the principal places of a man in the principal places.

HOTEL.

SPECIAL BARGAINS OPENED TO-DAY J. B. SHAY

Madison & Peoria-sts. CARSON. PIRIE

& CO. OFFER Eight Cases Dress Goods, excellent fabrics, choice shades, at 25 cts. yd.; half price.

fabrics, choice shades, at 25 cts. yd.; half price.

All of our choice new Spring Dress Goods, medium to rich qualities, 20 to 25 per cent below South Side Prices.

Large line Japanese Silks, 25c. yd. 100 pieces new Spring Fancy Silks, great variety of styles, at 75c. to 80c. and \$1.00 yd., being 25 to 50c. per yd, below usual prices.

Ladies' Fine Twilled Silk Mufflers, 20 different style borders, at \$1.00 each; cannot be bought elsewhere less than \$1.75.

1,000 pairs best genuine Paris Kid Gloves, \$1.75 quality, for \$1.00 pair.

1,000 pairs "Lupin's extra" 2-button Kid Gloves, Opera and Spring Shades, \$1.00 pair.

Yak Laces from 25 to 50c. yd.—Special Bargains.

Hamburg Embroideries at astonishingly low prices.

The largost stock of Real French Corsets in the city, which we guarantee to sell at half the regular prices.

IT PAYS TO TRADE ON THE WEST SIDE. Madison & Peoria-sts

Chas. Gossage & Co.

Are exhibiting new and choice styles of Reception, Carriage, and Dinner Dresses, Street Suits, Polonaises, Jackets, Mantles, etc., etc., and solicit attention to the many stylish and tasteful Costumes, in Blk, and Colored Silks. Grenadine and Silk, Grenadine and Cashmere, Yak and Cashmere, Silk and Camelot, Silk and Cecielian, and other fashionable combinations; and Swiss Evening Dresses, Silk and Yak Paletots Embroidered Polonaises, Cashmere Cloaks, French Cloth Jackets, Sleeveless Jackets, Llama Points, and Jackets, with an extensive assortment of Cashmere Beaded and Embroidered Shawls A large stock of Paisley and Ottoman Shawls.

106, 108 & 110 State-st.

60 & 62 Washington-st. LADIES' UNDERWEAR.

234 WEST MADISON-ST., Previous to removal May I to 224 and 226 West Madison-st., Everett House Block,

FRENCH-WOVE SEAMLESS

Our \$1.00 Corset for .......... .40 Our 2.00 Corset for ......... 1,00 Our 3.00 Corset for ...... 1.50 Our 3.50 Corset for ...... 1.75 Our 4.00 Corset for ..... 2.00 Our 4.50 Corset for ..... 2.25 Our 5.00 Corset for ..... 2.50 

NEW PUBLICATIONS. MUSIC BOOKS

Oliver Ditson & Co., during repairs of their building jured by fire, will occupy store No. 225 Washington-where they have, as usual, for sale, a very large stock of best and most sopular Huste Books; among them: Price of each Book. Boards \$1.50; Cloth \$5.00; Glit \$4.00.
MUSICAL TREASURE, Vocal and Instrumental.
WREATH OF GEMS. Cost.
SHOWEK OF FEARLS. The Best Vocal Duots. Capital collections. 200 large pages, popular pieces, a great deal of music for a little money.

American Tune Book.

Father Kemp's Old Folks' Tunes. Enlarged, \$4 per dos WINNER'S NEW SCHOOLS.
For Plano, Cabinet Organ, Melodion, Guitar, Banjo,
Cornet, Fife, Accordion Clarinet,
Flute, and Flagsulet.
These convenient books out but if cents each, and are
concise, simple methods, with large quantities of pleasing
airs for practice.
The above books sent post-paid on receipt of retail price.

Oliver Ditson & Co., Boston.
Chas. H. Ditson & Co.,
711 Broadway, New York. LYON & HEALY, CHICAGO. SCALES.

FAIRBANKS'
SCALES PAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO FRACTIONAL CURRENCY.

\$5 Packages OP

TRIBUNE OFFICE. FRACTIONAL CURRENCY

PARASOLS. RIBBONS, &o.J

84 & 86 State-st.,

styles in

Which are marked at a low profit, to secure an early sale.

Have now in stock a choice se-

lection of all the newest

Also, request an inspection of the RIBBONS,

GLOVE DEPARTMENTS. Which are now replete with ev-

ery novelty the fashion or season demands, AT PRICES THAT MUST INSURE SAT-ISFACTION.

> KEARNEY'S BUCHU. KEARNEY'S

EXTRACT BUCHU

Bright's Disease. And a Positive Remedy for GOUT,
GRAVEL, STRICTURES, DIABETES,

NERVOUS DEBILITY DROPSY. BLADDER AND KIDNEYS rhosa, Lencourrhos or Whites, Diseases of the Prostate Gland. STONE IN THE BLADDER. Calculus Gravel or Prickdust Deposit, and Mucus, or

KEARNEY'S EXTRACT BUCHU

BLADDER, KIDNEYS, and DROPSICAL SWELLINGS, Existing in Men. Women, and Children. NO MATTER WHAT THE AGE Price, \$1 per Bottle, or Six Bottles for \$5. Depot, No. 104 Duane-st., New York.

Sold by Druggists Everywhere, and R. BURNHAM & SON and VAN SCHAACK, STE

PRINTS. Ladies wanting a good Calico that will neither 'RICHMOND PRINTS" Something to their purpose. In the large variety of these CHOCOLATE STANDARD STYLES,

"QUAKER STYLES," "STANDARD GRAY STYLE

on and durability of color. Wholesale buyers to t the country consider them unequaled. Exami ket to be sure you get a RICHMOND PRINT. FOR SALE.

We are now Manufacturing, and it can be procured of Grooms Everywhere, RACAHOUT des Arabes.

weak stomachs.

Ask for W. BAKER & CO./S, and take no other; W. BAKER & CO., Dorchester, Mass. Manufacturers of the celebrated Baker's Checolate, Cocon, and Broma Prepara-tions, and finest Vanilla Checolate.

P. & J. CASEY, 41 and 48 Fifth-av., sep on hand the largest assortment in the city of New ad Second-hand Goods, —Furniture, Carpets, Badding, mice Desky, Counters, Ale Boxes, Show-cases, and halving, bought and sold. BARLOW'S INDIGO BLUE.

Priginal and Unexcelled for Blueing Clothes.
Put up at Wiltberger's Drag Store, No. 23 North
econd-st., Philadelphia. Every Grocer and Draggist
hould sell it; and every housekeeper buy and use it.
D. S. WILTBERGER, Proprietor. Victor Hago's '93, in French, \$1.50. ED. BUEHLER'S Foreign Bookstore, 371 Wabash-av.

GENERAL NOTICES.

Office of the County Treasurer

and County Collector, n North Dearborn-st., bet. Michigan and Illin PAY YOUR TAXES.—The several Town Collectors have made their citures of the delinquent property for 1872; also for special assessments on property outside of the city limits, all of which must be paid at once to avoid the city limits, all of which must be paid at once to avoid the city limits, all of which must be paid at once to avoid the city limits, all of which must be paid at once to avoid the city limits, all of which must be paid at once to avoid the city limits.

County Collector,

Property Owners, Attention! Until Eth inst, Tax Sale Certificates held by the City Pricage can be redeemed at 10 per cent premium, at-thich date the rate will be increased to 20 per cent. 3. HAYES, Gity Comptreller. CHICAGO, April 1, 1878. W. C. WATTS & CO.,

ILLUSTRATED | A magnificent and Illustrated Monthly, with Carons, 52, 56 ets. for sample, or 30 ets. for sample Chrome, 52, 56 equats, etc. Canvaneers Wanted in every town, address, Tilomas G. NEWMAN. and State.
THOMAS G. NEWMAN,
Room 27 Tribune Building.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS

MENRY C. WENTWORTH,

CHICAGO. MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILWAY Union Depot, corner Madison and Canal-sis. Tiesel is 63 South Clarkest, opposite Sherman House, and at De-

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILROAD.

COLORADO, KANSAS & REW MEXICO.
Ticket and Prototic Office, 77 Clark-st.
Special Inducements. Great New Route. A., T. & St.
W. E. WEBB, Gen'l Age.
W. E. WEBB, Gen'l Age.

OCEAN STEAMSHIPS. NEW YORK TO CARDIFF. The South Wales Atlantic Steamship Company's New First-class, Full-powered, Clyde-built Steamships will sail from Poungivania Rahroad Wharf, Jersey Gity: FEMBROKE. April 4 GLAMORGAN. May 3 AVDES. April 18 PEMBROKE May 16 Carrying goods and passengers at through rates from all parts of the United States and Canada to ports in the Bristol Channel, and all other potuse in high land. As pro-vided with all the latest improvements for the comfortand

nded with all the latest improvement of CABIN AND STRERAGE PASSENGERS.

First Cabin, \$75 and \$50 currency. Second Cabin, \$55 currency.

Steerage, \$30 currency.

Propaid Steerage, \$30 currency.

Drafts for £1 and upwards.

For further particulars, apply in Cardiff, at the Company's Offices, No. 1 Dook Chambers, and in New York to ARCHIBALD BAXTER & OC. Agents,

No. 17 Broadway. NATIONAL LINE. 

Cabin Passage, \$70, 590, and \$90 Carrency. Steerage, \$20 Currency. Great Reduction in Steerage Rates. Through tickets from British Ports to Chicaga, \$36. Apply to WILLIAM MAGALISTER, General Wastern Agent, northeast corner Clark and Randolphets. (oppo-ute new Shorman House), Chicago.

STATE LINE.

ALLAN LINE

MONTREAL OCEAN STRAMSHIP CO. 22 FULL-POWERED FIRST-CLASS STRAMS Liverpool, Londonderry, and Glasgow. Tri-weekly and from Guebee (Portland in winter). Also, fortain to and from Baltimore, calling at Queenstown, Halif and Norfolk. k.
.ge, freight, or any information, apply to
ALLAN & CO., Agests,
72 & 74 LaSalle-STOCKHOLDERS' MEETINGS.

THE MT. VERNON MILITARY ACADEMY

Of Morgan Park, will open its first spring assi-and brarding ps the on the lift of April. For terview with the Frincipal, and devenion south particulars of time its fitter, can be obtained by Miles. Originals of the land Miles. Originals of the properties of the lease of the control of the control of the land of the control of the control of the land of the control of the control of the land of the land of the control of the control of the land of the land

The net income de-2½ per cent per an-agh in one district 4 to English papers, in versally commend the manner in which the g the fund, and their arry out the wishes on noble benefaction.

y has at last found a sting fictitious money-watering stock. We only \$356,009,000 of ,000 it is expected the nall begin to live. To to time as the politi-—Galena (IU.) Indus-

hing to the gold value.

subacks, but the real
remain the same, and
result to the people.

speculation and exch the country is now
d be guarded against
ful.) Independent.

socratic Congressmen
of 1862 was passed, but
ted in 1874 to increase
Supreme Court has

# 

MONETARY.

From the very first, the position of the business men of this city on the currency question as been one of unmistakable hostility to inflation in any form. The action of the Clearing-House Association to day was an important ablition to the testimony on this point which the etitions of the wholesale houses in all branches of trade, the resolutions of the Board of Trade, and the Merchante Exchange have furnished, the meeting was very fully attended, ut one or two members being absent, desolutions condemning the issue of my more irredesemble paper by Conress were passed without a vote of dissent or word of debate. The unanimity of the banks hade any discussion unnecessary. The resolutions adopted are given elsewhere in full-throughout the country the bankers and leading business men unite with a concurrence alsost unperalleled in condemning the measures of the bankers of Chicago were received in ashington with the respect it deserves, and ere considered in connection with the similar rotests and petitions that have poured in from I the conservative interests of the country, the ajorities in the Senate and House would be seedily reversed. In this connection, this exact from the speech of Edward Atkinson, in boton, on the 4th inst., will be of interest in its seentation of a plan for the appreciation of embacks:

mes furnish itself with all the gold it needed as the so of a free banking system, which might then be ted.

Let greenback is now worth about 90 per cent in and even a 4½ per cent bond, if issued for conson, would be worth about the same if the gold so of up 5 per cents is a criterion. No injustice id be done to any debtor if the value of the cury in which he had made his contract were now fixing the second of the cury in which he had made his contracts wo a gold a would be easy and simple, if only the legal obe to aspecie payment among the people were redafter a fixed future date. Steadhess and uninity would be sixen to the currency, both did and and year of the confidence became restored, the value of 4½ per cent bonds would come to par, but not till lects at short date had been pasid; while this very deence would make it easier for those who owed at long date to meet them, even at par in gold, it ever can be by any other method except the roal Enkruptoy to which we now seem to be but not hastening.

The inflationists could not have chosen a rorse time to put their theories into law, for the acts of the money market were never more lainly against them. In Chicago, New York, at all the chief commercial centres, money is cry easy. Large amounts are held by banks in his city for which the nominal rate is 10 per ent, but which can be obtained for 2 or 3 per ent less on short time and the best securities, acceptional cases are reported in which 6 per ent would be taken on call.

nt would be taken, on call.

The demand for money to-day was moderate. Some of the banks report their lines of discount ull, at 10 per cent, but the majority have a sur-olus, which borrowers are wanted to take on

re importing teas direct to this market.

The country banks are quet, and not drawing eavily on their balances. More money, how-

wer, is going to the country than coming in.

Exchange was easy at per, but weakening.

The clearings were \$2,400,000.

The imports at New York for last week show a

ng off of both dry goods and general ise, the total being somewhat above of inforeign gold value:

FOREIGN INFORTS AT NEW YORK.

1872. 1873. 1874.

\$5,429.891 \$2,164.600 \$1,242.032 \$6,009.705

Ttal for week, \$12,645,852 \$ 7,576,673 \$ 9,851,827 rev, reported., 99,707,452 113,332,540 100,544,587 ce Jan. 1..:.\$112,353,304 \$120,908,613 \$110,396,414 The following shows the exports (exclusive of pecie) from the port of New York to foreign norts for the week ending April 7, and since the egining of the year:

begining of the year:

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as follows:	C. SUN V. SPARTS AND	ALCOHOLD STATE
was the second for the second	Buying.	Belling.
United States 6s of \$1		121
United States 5-20s of 62	117%	117%
United States 5-90s of '64	119%	119%
United States 5-20s of '65		190%
United States 5-20s of '65-Ja		
ary and July	118%	11836
Unified States 5-20s of '67-Ja	DU-	
ary and July		129%
ary and July		119%
10.40	11446	11476
United States & (new issue).	Union Dal	1111
United States currency 6a	1163/	117
Gold (full weight)	113	1184
Gold coupens,	11312	1134
Eastern ex. (counter rates)	1-10 to K d	
Gold exchange	1131	11356
Sterling	\$4.8	5 4 GA 8814
Chicago Olly 78	98% & i	nt, par & int.
Cook County 7s	9836 & i	nt, par kint,
Town, county, and city 10	per	180300000
cent bonds	90@95	95@9736
Money on approved collaterals	Lexe 4-44	S@10 per ct.
LATES	Tershop E, the	19500 6 55
10 Manual Windows A 12 40 121		

New York, April 10.—Treasury disburses



REAL ESTATE.

Western av. 66 ff a of Polit et, wf. Feb. 13; consideration, \$1,350.
Western av, 133 ft s of Polk st, w f, 33r12334 ft, dated April 1; consideration, \$1,400.
West Mearco st, 1744 ft w of Pauline st, n f, 28x130

\$8,000.

Outhard St. 165 ft n of Webster av. w f. 25:1455 ftdated May I. 1873; consideration, \$2,500.

West Eric et, but Oakley and Western avs. n f. 60x
\$222 ft. with Soviny ft in same block, dated April a;
consideration, \$1,500.

Onling av. a w cur of Eric at, e f. 1844 x 270 ft, dated
April 6; consideration, \$2.000.

consideration, \$1,500.

Calley av. a w cor of Eric at, e f, 1844 x 270 ff, dated April 6; consideration, \$5,000.

Canal at, 75 ft s of Lake at, e f, 38x150 ft, dated April 3; consideration, \$18,500.

Hubbard at, 25 ft s of Noble at, a f, 25x150 ft, dated fing. 21, 1872; consideration, \$4,500.

Twenty-fifth at, 266 ft w of Wentworth av, n f, 25x 124 x ft, dated March 25; consideration, \$1,000.

William at, 146 ft w of Aberdess at, a f, 25x16 x ft, dated April 5; consideration, \$4,000.

Main, n w cor Thirty are at triangular Lots 55 and 56, dated Nov. 1, 1873; consideration, \$300.

Ogden av, 150 ft aw of Oakley av, n w f, 25x120 ft, dated April 5; consideration, \$3,000.

Green at, 256 ft a of Van Huren at, w f, 25x120 ft, dated April 5; consideration, \$2,000.

Homman at, a w cor of Jones at, n f, 28ax125 x ft, dated March 13; consideration, \$12,000.

Hamilton av, 166 ft n of Pratt place, e f, 27x128 ft, dated April 5; consideration, \$1,200.

North Lassled at, 85 ft n of Division at, w f, 25x126 ft, dated March 25; consideration, \$1,000.

North Halsted at, 85 ft n of Weed at, e f, 50x10 ft, dated March 25; consideration, \$5,000.

Solumet av, 59x175 ft in Jannings part e x w k in Sec 10, 38, 14, dated April 6; consideration, \$3,000.

Calumet av, 59x175 ft in Jannings part e x w k in Sec 10, 38, 14, dated April 6; consideration, \$3,000.

Lots 29 and 30, in Block 4, of Baker's e k n k s k of a w k Sec 4, 38, 14, dated Dec. 26, 1875; consideration, \$3,000.

Sub-Lot 10 in Hale's Lots, 4 to 8, etc. of Johnston e a continuous and continuous endors and continuous experiences.

eration, \$1,060.

Sub-Lot 10 in Hale's Lots, 4 to 8, etc, of Johnston's 8

% e % of n e % Sec 3, 38, 14, dated March 14; connideration, \$1,000. sacration, \$4,800.

Lot 1c, is Block 2, Young & Talbot's Lots 1 to 3, etc., in Hicks 1 of Horders w 1, s e 1. Sec. 28, 49, 13, dated Fab 71 consideration, \$450.

## COMMERCIAL.

The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in Chicago during the past twenty-four hours, and for the

	BECETPIS,		SHIPMENTS.	
	1874	1873.	1874.	1873,
r, bris	11,230		9,278	8,62
at, bu	48,724	14,160	94,790	27,96
. bu	80,785	20,420	85,935	10,65
Du	43,010	19,740	22,948	17,72
DU	750	1,004	1,450	2,86
y, bu	2,700	9,560	6,280	14,98
seed, hs	180,220	58,140	91,008	64,47
seed bu	81,640	16,600	20,094	4,24
m eorn, fbs	14,000	8,390		
d ments, lbs	141,205	450,810	-951,064	687,20
brls		66	110	
bris		198	61	1,70
1bs	19,490	117,630	97,512	120,80
w. Ibs	18,240	35,145	20,000	15,39
r, hs	67,385	43,990	35,860	30,80
sed hogs, No	37	60	10	
hogs, No	12,271	11,327	6,908	8,76
No	3,710	2,243	2,834	3,04
No	1,615	1.014	564	
. De	98,897	150,930	169,634	46,17
wines, brls	279	212	217	24
, 1bs	39,825	\$5,072	28,943	181,00
oes, bu	11,012	7,650	1,206	2,02
ber, No, ft	1585,000	270,000		1016,00
ries, No	2118,000		915,000	566,00
No		90,000	57,000	73,00
bris	675		Egg.	A. E.11

Withdrawn from store on yesterday for city consumption: 1.370 bu wheat, 2.131 bu corn, 1.427 bu cats, 902 bn rye, 3.706 bu barley.

The following grain has been inspected into store this morning up to 10 o'clock: 79 cars wheat, 126 cars corn, 11 cars cats, 4 cars rye, 2 cars barley. Also, by canal, 6,000 bu No. 2 corn, 5,300 bn new do, and 10,000 bu cats. Total, (222 cars), 111,000 bu. Inspected out, 60,421 bu wheat, 9,237 bu corn, 5,880 bu cats, 904 bu rye, 7,459 bu barley.

A number of gentlemen favorable to the organization of a Produce Exchange in this city, for the sale of butter, eggs, cheese, etc., will meet on Saturday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, in the Commercial Hotel.

A rather important verbal error occurred in the

A rather important verbal error occurred in the communication on Northwestern wheat, which communication on Northwestern wheat, which appeared in our columns resterday morning. A sentence in the fourth paragraph should read:
"Milwaukee is paying from 2 to 8 cents per bushel more than we are able to obtain. (I speak

in our columns to-day, it is claimed that it is now very difficult to distinguish between old and new corn, in very many instances. In other words, it would seem that the nominal distinction between old and new corn, in the inspection, has been kept up as long as there is any occasion for it. The distinction will expire on the 20th inst., one week from Monday, so that there is no special need for protest, except in individual cases. But this leads to the point that there may be axen more fromble in regard to oats this summer. The rule instituted by the Basel of Ralicast, and watchouse Commissioners provides that the new crop of cats shall be inspected as now till the 15th of October. Parties who are conversant with the trade sp that the 15th of August is as long as the distinction ought to be kept up in oats, in ordinary years, and that it will injure the trade to keep it up two months longer than is necessary. If this be so, that matter ought to be inquired into now, so that a change may be made in time to evert the consequences that are feared.

It mays be urged that if new corn, or new oats, are as good as the old, they ought to bring as much no opportunited. But it is will known that they selfoum will do so, as long as the legal distinction is made, because that prayents that new from being doliverable on contracts for regular. Even where there is no corner, the regular grain generally commands more money than that which is not regular, though of the same value for consumption. The reason is evident. The former can always be sold in open market, if it be desired to sell, and at quotations which are seally known and followed; while the latter can only be sold by special arrangement, and the price is naturally exposed to more severe fluctuations which are seally known and followed; while the latter can only be sold by special arrangement, and the price is naturally exposed to more severe fluctuation for the leading produce markets were moderately active to day, with a firmer feeting in provisions, and the pri

lots. Several cargoes were disposed of in the morning at the wholesale market. The offerings were not very large. The local demand for building materials was only fair, with the supply ample. The country demand for hardware, including the various metals and, nails continues good at well-maintained prices. The weakness in the tin market a few days a go accume to have given place to a steadler feeling, this being due principally to the whysne of gold. Iron was in fair order demand, and without quotable change. The woodenware trade was reported fair at the prices previously given. There were no new developments in the wool, hop, or broom core markets. The two latter are very dull, while wool is steady, with the damand and supply about equal. Seeds were more active, and prime to choice offerings commanded full resent prices. The common grades of timothy were quoted rather weak, but with this exception there was no material change. The higher grades of hay were firmer, and in some request for chipment. Hides were steady. Potatoes were in fair requests at the recent decline, though common varieties were dull and the general market easy as the receipts continue quite liberal. The accuracy of ponitry has caused a further advance. Dressed turkeys and chiekens are ready sale, though the season is gotting late, and the receipts of dressed are light. Live ponitry is also salable.

Lake freights were inactive, except that one yeasel was chariered to take wheat from Milwander to Buffalo on private terms. There was some inquiry here, but carners and shippers could not agree upon terms. Rates were nominally unchanged, at 6,66% on whast, 5,4666 on corn, and 4,64% on oats, by sail to Buffalo, and the on wheat to Kingston. The advices from the Straits report warmer weather, with wind from the northwest but no change in the condition of the ice.

Highwines were in good demand and firm at previous prices, notwithstanding the fact that new York was reported lower, at 95% sales here were limited to 150 bris a 95% sales here were limi

sends 4 2002. receive and travelling and declined. Hoss pork opened very weak, with free selling at the clean price of policy with a few selling at the clean price of the control of the

unidera little piessure, salling at 401/49502.

white seller June was firm at 47c. Rejected was nominal at 49/4c for strictly fresh receipts. Cain askes were reported of 600 bu No. 2 specially fresh at 49/4c; 500 bu do at 45c; 4, 1900 bu do regular at 48c; 600 bu do at 45c; 4, 1900 bu do supplied at 49/4c; 600 bu do at 49/4c; 60

CALL BOARD.

Provisions were rather quiet and easier. Messpork, cash and seller the month, closed at \$15.85@16.00; seller May, \$15.91½@16.00; seller June, \$16.92½@16.25; seller July, \$16.40@16.60. Lard, cash or seller the month, \$3.55@9.60; seller May, \$9.60@0.62½; seller June, \$9.70@9.75. Short ribs, cash or seller the month, \$8.12½@8.20; seller May \$8.00@8.82½. Short-ders, cash or seller the month, 5½@5½; seller May offered at 6c. Sales include 4,000 bris messpork, seller May offered at 6c. Sales include 4,000 bris messpork seller May offered at 6c. Sales include 4,000 bris messpork seller May offered at 6c. Sales include 4,000 bris messpork seller May offered at 6c. Sales include 4,000 bris messpork seller May offered at 6c. Sales include 4,000 bris messpork seller May offered at 6c. Sales include 4,000 bris messpork seller May offered at 6c. Sales include 4,000 bris messpork seller May offered at 6c. Sales include 4,000 bris messpork seller May offered at 6c. Sales include 4,000 bris messpork seller May offered at 6c. Sales include 4,000 bris messpork seller May offered at 6c. Sales include 4,000 bris messpork seller May offered at 6c. Sales include 4,000 bris messpork seller May offered at 6c. Sales include 4,000 bris messpork seller May offered at 6c. Sales include 4,000 bris messpork seller May offered at 6c. Sales include 4,000 bris messpork seller May offered at 6c. May offered at 6c. Sales include 2,000 bris mess pork, seller May, at \$16,00; 250 bris do, saller June, at \$16,22½; 250 tos lard at \$9,60 cash; 500 tos do, seller May, at \$9.62½; 250 tos do, seller June, at \$9.75.

\$7.00@7.25; Me. 1 do, \$6.70@7.00; No. 1 \$5.50@(\$7.00; No. 1 shore-mackerel, new, \$6.50@(\$6.70); No. 2 hay, \$10.50@(\$10.75; No. 2 neel, \$6.50d; \$7.50, \$0.75; No. 1 shore kits, \$2.15@2.25; Codhan, \$7.500&7.75; No. 1 shore kits, \$2.15@2.25; Codhan, \$7.500&7.75; Codrage codfish, \$4.25@ codian, \$45006.50; Georges codinsh, \$6.2666.50; Labrador herring, apits bris, \$8.3666.00; de, %-bri, \$4.2664.50; Labrador herring, apits bris, \$8.5669.00; de, %-bri, \$4.2664.50; Labrador herring, round bri, \$7.5068.00; do, %-bri, \$4.0064.25; box berring, No. 1, \$966350; box herring, easied, \$462430; Columbia River sainon, %-bris, \$9.75610.00.

FRUITS AND NUTS—Business in this department was easily faithy active, and the general masked was not particularly strong, though the quoted prices were generally adhered by Wemasken's change in our list, as follows: Fourney—Dates, 10% (110; figs, drums, 12% (13% (140; raisins, layers, \$2.506.20); raisins, local Mucatal, \$3.5663.65; raisins, Valenda, 13% (12% c) 2ant emission, 17% (13%; intron, Resides; history peel, 1866200. Downstruc—Alden apples, 266.286; (e13c; figs., in Doles, layers, E. Selici. 90; raisins, loose Muscatel, Falson, layers, E. Selici. 90; raisins, loose Muscatel, Falson, layers, E. Selici. 90; raisins, 12; 213; c. 2 and 12; c. 3 and 13; c. 3 and 1 characterizes the airup and monasce markets. At the East crices have recently advanced 50, and our quotations were to-day/marked up 262c in sympathy. Rice is active and atrong. Candles are lower. Following are the revised quotations:

Bricars. Sona-74684c.
Courses—Mochs. 394640(c): O. G. Jave. 3546.
364c; Java. No. 2. 38664c; inner Bio. 384620c; choice do, ps/46234c; prime Bio. 374625c; good do, 276274c; common do. 256225/c; foosting do, 284625c; sangapore Java, 33-33c; Costa Rice taney, 2842934c; do, prime, 2862354c; Marsonibo. 2846294c;

28.23%c; do, prime, 282.28%c; Maraculio, 28%c. 283%c.
CANDLES-Star, full weight, 176.17%c; stearine, full weight, 13%614c; do, short weight, 12%614c.
RICE-Piatus, 8%63%; Rangoon, 868%c; Carolina, 969%c; Louisiana, 8%69%c.
Suoans-Patent cut losi, 12%642%c; crushed and powdered, 11%c; granniated, 11%c; A, standard, 10%610%c; do, No. 2, 18%640%c; peliou do, 96%c; do: choice brown, 8%60%c; yellow C, No. 1, 9%69%c; choice brown, 8%60%c; prime do, 96%60c; do; fair do, 8%68%c; choice molasses sugar, 8%69c; fair do, 8%68%c; choice nolasses sugar, 8%69c; fair do, 8%68%c; choice nolasses sugar, 8%69c; fair do, 8%68%c; choice molasses, sugar, 8%69c; fair do, 8%68c; common do, 7%67%c; New Orleans sugar, choice, 9%69%c; do prime, 9690%c; do, fair, 8%686c; good sugar-house sirup, 80,686c; extra do, 70%676c; New Orleans molasses, choice, 8%68c; do prime, 80632c; do common, 70%75c; Porto Rico molasses, choice, 6%68c; common molasses, 35 638c.

Rico mollasses, choice, borgosc; common money (238).

SALERATUS—Common to best, 84,@94/c.

SALERATUS—Common to best, 84,@94/c.

SALERATUS—Common to best, 84,@94/c.

state, 36,@37c; pepper, 28,@30c; nutmogs, No. 1, 81,40@

1,46; ginger, African, 25,@25c; do Calcutts, 186,20c.

SOARS—German mottled, 64,@64/c; colden West, 6,@64/c; White Rose, 64,@64/c; palm, 64,64/c; White Rose, 64,@64/c; palm, 64,64/c; White Rose, 64,@64/c; palm, 64,64/c; Champaign, 64,64/c; primress, 64,64/c, 8ranch—Silvar gloss, 84,@10s; common, 8,@10/s/c; pure, 54,@8c. sian, 52(@60; Champaign, 6@6/ge; primrose, 6@6/ge, Brandu-Silver gloss, 92(@10s; common, 8@10/ge; pure, 54(@60; HAN-The slight improvement in the demand within a day or two for the higher grades, particularly of timothy, and the moderate receiping of these grades has caused a firmer feeling, and solices are asking outside prices. Common hay is unchanged. We quote the wholesale prices as follows, cars to contain 20,000 fts; Timothy, prime, \$48,00215.00; de No. 1, \$13,5024.00; No. 2, do. \$41,0024.00; rized, \$9.50(@10.50; prime prairie, \$10.0024.00; de No. 1, \$4,50(@10.00; for No. 2, \$6.00(@10.50; de No. 1, \$4,50(@10.00; for No. 2, \$6.00(@10.00; for No. 1, \$4.50(@10.00; for No. 2, \$6.00(@10.00; for cellvery of pressed, \$1.00@15.00; prairie, \$8.00@10.00. For delivery of pressed, \$1.00@15.00; promement Eastward for the season. We quote: Green city butchers? Teles: green quad, light, \$10c; present with \$10c; present city, \$10c; present ci

fair, though the general market has not yet recovered from the depression caused by the panic and overproduction. Prices are as follows: City harness.....

Kip, veals.
City upper, No. 1, \$\pi\$ ft.
City upper, No. 2, \$\pi\$ ft.
Country upper.
Collet, \$\pi\$ ft.
Calf, city.
Calf, country.
Bough upper, standard
Rough upper, damaged

des 110, cet 201 sealer the motion is 1,000 to 100 miles and 100 miles a

Fisece, washed, X and XX. dingy.
Fisece, washed, X and XX. dingy.
Fisece, washed, medium light.
Coarse washed, coarse to medium.
Fisece, unwashed, coarse and dingy.
Fisece, unwashed, fine
Super and extra pulled.
WOODEN-WARE AND BROOMS—Trad
fair. Quotations are unchanged, as follo-

190 lbs. 90 45 80 40 and Baltim 70 35 70 35 50 25 60 30 40 20 50 ... 95 ... 1.20 1.39 1.34 THE LIVE-STOCK MARKETS. CHICAGO.

8heep. 9.59 1,952 1,316 1,815 1,500 Hogh, 10,255 10,029 10,748 12,271 9,500 

Extra Beeves—Ciraded steers, averaging 1,408 hs and over.

Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, well formed 3 year to 5 year old steers, sveraging 1,300 to 1,460 hs.

Good Beeves—Well-fattened, finely formed steers, averaging 1,150 to 1,350 hs.

S. 556-50.00 Good Beeves—Well-fattened, finely formed steers, averaging 1,150 to 1,350 hs.

Butchers' Stock—Common to fair steers, and good to extra cowe, for city slaughter, averaging 550 to 1,100 hs.

Stock Cattle—Common cattle, in decent flesh, sveraging 750 to 1,050 fbs.

Inforior—Light and thin cows, heifers, stags, bulls, and scalawag steers.

2.00-3.75 Cattle—Texas, cori-fed.

4.75:63.50 Cattle—Texas, cori-fed.

4.75:63.50 Cattle—Texas, cori-fed.

Cattle—Texas, through droves.

2.75:63.50

5.00 5.65 5.20 6.20 5.25 5.50 5.123 6.95 5.45 6.50 4.123 4.75 63 extra steers
15 fat pony steers
48 good steers
10 medium steers
20 choice steers
33 good steers
30 good steers
18 butchers steek 19 stock steers.

The body of Prederick Borkenhagen, one of the fishermen drowned at Kenosin during the pair, we recovered at that points.

Few disasters are reported from other points.

The schr Two Charlies arrived at ketoche from the barbor, the hard betwhen the barbor, the har deck-load of lumber. On entering the harbor, the han against the pier, and signs in as upper works. She is also leaking.

The schr L. Parlier, Rodeld with lumber, well ashows during the gain a few miles south of some Harbor. She missed the pier as the entrance of shearbor.

The iron barge C. O. D. want sahers at Bouth Mirra She was brought out last easeon, and is one of the best barges on the take. Capt. John Turkong of the city, is part owner.

During the gain the bout-house of the Farner Clus, located at the foot of Twesty-fast street, begether with their boats, was compiletely asstroyed. During the gale the boat-house of the Paris, Guiter with their boats, was computely destroyed.

Seaman's wages to-day, El. 50.

—The weather last evening was quite mild, and he wind southwest.

—Eighteen lumber-laden vessels and one lay steam-barge were at the lumber market years of the southwest.

—Eighteen lumber-laden vessels and one lay steam-barge were at the lumber market years of the southwest.

—The solar Charles Hibbard, which was refrom the reef near Tuff's Pier after she hed jetter 1,360 railroad ties and was brought to his harbor before yesterday, has been taken on Miller's dry dec. She will have a new keel and needs cather repair, a she is badly hurt on the bottom.

—The night tuge of the V. O. T. Company and time.

—In a few days Capt. Bundy, of the Beitel Home, or the result of the will engage men either for the trip at the will open a shipping office on South Water street, then will engage men either for the trip at the surface of the Trip at the surface of the Trip at the surface will engage men either for the trip at the surface of the Trip at the T

Texans ranged from Sice to 10 Me; native steem and oxen, 10 to 12 Mc.

SHEEP-Receipts, 5, 440, making 9,740 for the last four days, against 8,320 for the same time last well mankers; 560% for overdinary to strictly points absent four days, against 16,120 for the same time last well mankers; 560% for overdinary to strictly points absent four days, against 16,120 for the same time last well mone on sale alive; day drained firmer, closed at 750 four days, against 16,120 for the same time last week none on sale alive; day drained firmer, closed at 750 mone on sale alive; day drained firmer, closed at 750 mone on sale alive; day drained firmer, closed at 150 mone on sale alive; day drained firmer, closed at 150 mone on sale 150 mone of the continuous firmer of the sale of the sale in the sale of the sale in the sale

o, I sawed and to Start.

or Start.

Shingles on track (A).

Three dollars per ear to be added which charge follows the shingles.

Thicances—Five shingles to be two the same ships of the same ships of the shingles to be two the same ships of the ships of the same ships of the same

MARINE.

Evergreen, Muskegon, wood.
C, Gordon, South Haven, hunber
G. Ellen, Grand Haven, wood.
Felicitous, Manitowoo, cedas pos M. Dali, Minisegon, lumber, J. Dreaden, Muskegon, lumber, Topey, Muskegon, lumber, Lincoln Dall, Muskegon, lumber,

dries.
Prop G. J. Truesdell, Milwankes, She
woo, and Balley Harbor, sundries
Schr Coral, Lincoln, sundries.
Schr Edotomac, Jacksonport, sundries.
Schr Col. H. C. Heg, Portage Lake, su
Steam-barge William Orippen, Manies

Lake Freighte

western and put up its tariff to 20 cents.

The sum Depere, of the Goodrich Line, made he first appearance at Manistee one weak age, life the rival was the signal for the gathering of a large coef of chizons of that place as its dock to welcome he with three cheers. The Depere is a new book, having run hut one season previous to this. She has a large and beautiful cabin, and she presents throughed a appearance of comfort and cleanliness.

The big blow last Wednesday has not gamed and damange after all, but few of the vessels arriving periods of the company of the control of the company of the control of the contro

Were quiet, and quotable at 464 to corn, and 6% 670 for wheat to Jamaics was reported for wheat Buffalo on private terms.

Port of Chienge

The Difficulties of the ance of the Hon CHICAGO LUMBER MARKET. A Visit to Pompe

> How the Buried City that Have Been Fo

foreground, stretching along the ing over the aboulder of Mont F angles off northward into the pl City of Naples; its high walls, and lemon colored, sparkle in ing back its rays like a mirror; way may be counted a dozen bri by may be counted a dozen by mountain-sides or half-hidden is away to the northward spreads the which Naples subsists, studded orange-colored towns, with the Apon ince for a background, if away. It is a view nowhere to be not easily to be forgotten.

The next stage of the ascept is back, for about a mile up a stee of lave and loose scories. The to

the undersigned had ever walke in that distance was nearly I and up, but mostly "hup," as asid. Where the path was not a yielding sand, the grains about to peas.

When the foot of the cone was badly fatigued, and the ascent appalling. But the guide had bro hidden, an extra chair and car chagrin I am constrained to obliged to make more than half on men's shoulders. An able man, with good knees,—for that fars gives out,—can mount to the and a half. But our party were in scrambling and riding by turn the crater. Most of the path is

Eruption of A.

NAPLES

vius.

and the Cra

Making the Ascer

Ancient Electionee tisements---The Diomede.

Herculaneum, Stabia rento.

back, for about a mile up a stee of laws and loose scorim. The to flooted hotses are led by the gramprising how they can climb some parts of the road. We are of the cone, which rises up before a church-bell, for the height of first view it seems impossible "climb."

Already it is colder, and a she whitstles about one's ears at the mile above the plain below. Content to the form the seems of the groot make the ascent unaided. It had committed the grave migaging a mustang to be at the Home to the foot of the cone. Fro low, it seemed but a little direct of a black ridge to the "steep place;" but I found it thand

and a half. But our party were in scrambling and riding by turn the crater. Most of the path is mentioned lavs gravel or sand, a back half the distance of the ste back half the distance of the ste krestly adds to the distress of makes all the fun in coming drun or roll down the soft, yieldin injury of danger.

The angle of declivity is 45 deplaces where the lavs-rock prots han 60 degrees of "steepness; spots, the ladies must get out of the pulled and pushed up by it are as sure-focted as goats, an chattering as monkeys, and what more intelligible.

At last we are on

the same time had BUFFALO.

10.—CATTLE—Beceipts for the sales of fresh arrivals through well cleared ap.

Beceipts for the week 11.30 at \$6.75@8.00; no sales; few butyers 'vew 1 the fresh load of in market, or the week, 18.00 head; more higher; Yonkers, \$3.25@5.00; 25; choice lots would bring \$4.00. LUMBER MARKET.

STREET FREE FITS.

25 : Musicepon and Grand Haven.

25 : Musicepon and Grand Haven.

26 : Musicepon and Suparture. \$100.

The receipts were added.

The receipts were sold of during the remainder of the were quiet, and prices were and the very quiet, and prices were militarun lumber from Musicepon and a superior and superior at \$10.50; boards at \$11.500.

25 \*\*STREET\*\*

The results of the remainder of the were quiet, and prices were the remainder of the were quiet, and prices were proported at \$11.500.

58.00 @40.00 22.00 @ 19.00 @30.00 53.00 @36.00 26.00 @28.00 18.00 @28.00

2.50 @ 2.75 7.50 @ 2.50 3.50 @ 3.75 3.123 @ 3.25 ARINE.

or the gathering of a large crows to at the dock to welcome her he Depere is a new boot, having not one to the the Depere is a new boot, having and she presents throughout and a said can deanimess.

THE STON.

nitowoo were also caught out ing their nets. One of them he harbor, but nothing has yet

seried from other points.
ties arrived at kenosis from
blew, is ving lost several thouload of lumber. On entering
dinst the pier, and stove in her
iso leaking.

The pier at lumber, went
a few miles south of South
the pier at the entrance of the went ashore at South Haven, it season, and is one of the Capt, John Furlong, of this

Capt, John Furions, u

bost-house of the Farragus
foot of Twenty-farst street, to
was completely destroyed.

y, 51,50.
rening was quite mild, and the
aden vessels and one large
slumber market yesterday.

fibbland, which was resued
to brought to this harbor day
cen taken on Miller's dry-dock,
i and needs other repairs, as
bottom.

the V. O. T. Company and of
one out Monday for the first

Bundy, of the Bethel Humsies on South Water street, and ther for the trip or the season. Houses are all fall with men Bethel Home, corner of Lake has but few thumsies as well in a few days.

EVERTHE, carried the schr A. R. Moore six and will have four when the steemship D. Balestine is and overhauling done. The stocks is nearly ready for

n. Their combined carpedoles of the combined statement of the combined carpedoles of the combined carpedoles of the carp

Here is a factor of the control of t

THE SECRET OF THE SPRING.

If the search for herbs in the forest, and since then no news had been heard of her. Only three or four days later some wood-cutters who were desconding the mountain found, a few steps from the cavern, her side to execute the savage aspect of the country did not prevent serve people afflicted with disease from coming from all parts of Germany to test the efficacy of its springs. They lodged in the pretty cottages at the bottom of the defile; they bathed in the bottom of the defile; they bathed in the surface were were were the bottom of the defile; they bathed in the sum into the gulf by the same mysterious influence which acid daily upon weaker beings the bottom of the defile; they bathed in the summits of the rocks; they drank one or two glasses of mineral waters a day, and the doctor of rock the place, Daniel Haselnoss, who distributed his the place, Daniel Haselnoss, who distributed his who lived near.

III.

THE SECRET OF THE SPRING.

If they years ago. She started out one morning in the search for herbs in the forest, and since then no news had been heard of her. Only increased upon there hands crossed upon her hands crossed upon her hands crossed upon her hands crossed upon her hands crossed upon there we conduce them the port on the start her graft voices afar off, calling to the other in the night.

"Upon the approach of her master Age to the other in the night.

"Upon the approach of her master Age. A score of wood-out instructions in the summits of Spinbronn,

## THE FAR WEST.

ne Classes of People Who Go There.

And Why They Do Not Succeed in

Very Little Employment Except at Hard Manual Labor.

iden Opportunities in the Terriries for Persons Without Capital.

the immigrants that yearly pass over the immigrants that yearly pass over the immigrants that yearly pass over the Territories or the Pacific Coast, which of the males return East in less a year. two years. Various causes have been as-for this; but the main one is, their aspira-GREATER THAN THEIR ABILITIES.

o make money fast, and with the least labor, is the great question, at present, people. After speculations, bad invest-nd poor management have depleted the the East, the victim rushes for the inking that his tricky business educa-ned by bitter experience, will give him ent where he can turn it to good acment where he can turn it to good ac-He expects to meet ignorant, half-civil-en, eager and ready to turn over their to him for investment, and ask his advice y matter of business. Instead of this, his surprise, he finds the moneyed men blains fully his equal in anything requir-ry practice, and much his superior when to long-head calculations as to whether something will turn out a paying time. He sees himself surrounded by brackskin suits and cowhide boots, who s take their whisky straight, curse loud and p when they feel like it, and often "fight the
" to the time of thousands, and still have
ays enough to stock a ranche or open a golda; men whose simple word is better than
mands of contracts, "signed, sealed, and
vered," and whose every action is open, honand reliable. In company like this our emiat sees at once that all his fine expectations d in smoke, and so he hurries back to it with the excuse that "The climate was are; the people too rough; and, in fact, half as good a place to make money as

umerous, consisting chiefly of young onal mea, mining experts, bookkeepers, ks. It has been well and truly said,

sapensave, his money giving out, and nothing being done toward another supply, as he has no inchnation for manual labor, his patience be-comes soon exhausted, and he returns to the East.

isolation for manual libor, the patience because of the contract of the contra

cially to a young and growing one. Their place and energy have a good effect on the motley crowd who are their neighbors; and, in the end, seemingly without an effort, they have influence, friends, and fortune.

A great deal of misery often arises to whole families by the premature breaking-up of households in the East and immigration to the Far West. While so much land remains unoccupied in the Western States, it is only

FOOLISH AND RASH
in small farmers to attempt to better their condition in the Territories. Flaming advertisements may show the land to be far cheaper; but the uncertainty of crops, the danger, not only to property, but life, as well as the scarcity and high cost of transportation, have proved to many who have tried it that it is more than expensive in the end. Owing to the scarcity of lumber, it costs more to build a plain log-ranche, and fence a few acres, than it would take to buy a good-sized farm, partially cultivated and with some improvements, east of the Missouri. Men used to productive fields and running streams cannot take kindly to barren tracts, scarcity of water, and short seasons, where irrigation keeps them constantly employed, and they then find that, for all their time, labor, and expense, they have but about one-third of an Eastern harvest. It is true that sometimes a few passable acres are found near a mining-camp, whose proper cultivation enriches the owner; but such are the exceptions, as a mining region is seldom an agricultural one.

COLONIES FARE NO RETER THAN INDIVIDUALS; and those best known, and with the greatest names, are no exceptions. Owing to the high price of labor, and the enormous sum requisite for the proper irrigation of their lands, it will be some years before the amount invested can be returned; and it cannot be otherwise than a poor prospect for a farmer to know that he must pay for every acre watered by artificial means; that hereafter his work must be mor of a scientific than practical character; and that the visionary theories held by Agricultural-Co

farming unprofitable prove to be favorable to the man of capital, but only in one way: he must invest in

CATTLE, HORBES, OR SHEEP,
and give his time and attention to them. Money, and pienty of it, is required to build ranchea, stock farms, and hire a sufficient number of horders to prevent any attack by either white or red thieves. Those who have tried it have been amply repaid, and have found that the Far West affords, at least, one opening for speedy fortune. The parched, sandy soil of hearly the whole country west of the Missouri, which proves so detrimental to agriculture, gives growth to an abundance of strong, good grasses, of such excellent quality that countless herds live and fatten on them the year round. The short seasons and severe climate cure them, with all their nutriment intact, on the stalk, thus making the best of uncut hay, and affording fine winter grasing. The deep canons and high bluffs give shelter from the periodical show-storms, which are nothing strange on the Plains even during the summer months. With all these natural advantages stock-raising cannot but pay.

"IT TAKES MONEY TO BAKE MONEY," the world over, but more particularly at the present time in the Far West. The good old days of placer-diggings and pan-mining are nearly at an end, and to make either gold of silver mines remunerative takes the best of machinery and the cheapest of labor. To obtain a good, paying mine, already opened and in working order, will take more money than would buy a whole country of the best land in Kansas, while to turn prospector and discover a claim for oneself will soon eat up the value of a good farm in Ohio; and, in nearly every case, the search must be given up, as every available foot of sand has been already explored. The wages paid to laborers in mines averages from \$21 to \$3 per day, and it is only men who

taken in connection with the daily pay, does not justify the immigration of any one who is forced to become a worker instead of the owner of a mine.

TRADESMEN AND MECHANICS fare better than any other class,—their various avocations being always in demand, not only in the principal towns, but in every mining-camp. There is no scarcity of work for builders, stone-masons, blacksmiths, etc.; and they are paid far better than in the States. The numerous military posts scattered throughout give employment to many; but every vacancy is soon filled, as a Government situation is preferred, on account of the eight-hour law, the permanency and lightness of work, as well as the surety of pay.

The camps, lumber-regions, and coal-mines offer high wages and steady work to laboring men; but they must be strong of body to stand the roughness of their surroundings, sober if they want promotion, and industrious if they wish success.

On the whole, the Far West proves to have plenty of employment at rough manual labor, but very few openings where bread can be carned by less than "the ewest of the brow."

The extravagant opinion held years ago by many, that gold could be had for the picking up, is now replaced by the equally foolish but

MORE DANGHROUS ONS, that the West offer a work and silly advice have a delicacy in publishing to the world their misfortune and failures.

The most crowded cities of the East offer a better field for ambitious young men, as this thing of "growing up with the country" is too slow a process for this fast age; while farmers, heads of families, and small capitalists should be very careful, and weigh well the consequences before giving up a reality for a shadow.

MILES.

here is the result; and we must con

At 1 a. m., it was halling at Omaha, snowing at Cheyenne, clear at LaCrosse, Duluth, Escanaba, and Pembina,—showing that the storm, passed to the south of those points. At Keokuk, rain with light wind. This gives the track of the with light wind. This gives the track of the storm as it swept Eastward. At noon the-wind began to lull, for the centre of the storm had passed us, and the wind soon came from the west or rather northwest. At all the points north of the track of the storm, the wind was from the northward, thus blowing toward the storm. We might call these storm-waves sweeping onward in the same diecetion, and following each other in periods of about seven days. We may, according to this theory, look for our eastern storms for some weeks to come, to make their appearance on Sunday or Monday; or, rather, to have the east wind set in on Sunday, and the storm to follow that night or the following morning. We may not have the rain, but we may look for the east wind at these weekly periods with great confidence. At 1 a. m. of the 1st, we find that the storm has spent its fury within a short distance; for, at Toledo, the wind was brisk from the northeast, and it was cloudy; and, at all points West, the wind was from the west or north, and in most cases the was clear. The weather-oracle at Washington predicted stormy weather on the Slat of March, and on the let of April northwesterly wings and partly-cloudy wasther. There is a vast difference in the volume and force of these storm-waves, but that they have a somewhat regular period is certain. An old adage says that, if St. Swithin's day falls on Sunday, it will rain on the seven following Sundays.

We may have heavy rainfalls on other days of

they have a somewhat regular period is certain. An old adage says that, if St. Swithin's day falls on Sunday, it will rain on the seven following Sundays.

We may have heavy rainfalls on other days of the week, occasioned by local showers, but we shall not lose sight of the time of the regular eastward storms that are passing from the Rocky Mountains. They are sometimes driven almost south, and come to us cold and drenching. At best, this storm-system is a mystery, and we can predict little as regards duration or intensity. A storm started at the most westerly point may fade out before reaching the Mississipp River, or it may gather force and become more powerful as it sweeps onward toward the Atlantic. So far as the daily reports are sent to the post-offices for the use of the people, they Have not THE LEAST YALUE.

The report of I o'clock a. m. reaches this point by mail at 1 p. m.; and, so far as a warning, or as predicting the intensity or duration of the storm, does not give us the least idea that is of value, We see that it was storming at Omaha; but, by the time the news reaches us, the storm is either on us, or it has faded out. To the sailor at the Atlantic ports, the weather officer may be of use, for the storm may be traced in its path from the Far West by telegraph, and, if it has steadily gained force in passing over the great prairie region to the forests of Indiana, the presumption may be, that it will sweep far out into the Atlantic Ocean. In that case, the warning may be of some value; but, so far as the farmers are interested, the daily weather-predictions have no marketable value. The persons in most cases, who have urged them, are not farmers, and have no sympathy with farmers beyond their votes. In one of our great industrial gatherings, the mover of the resolution asking the Government to distribute those daily reports, I presume never worked a day on the farm in his life, but holds a prominent office. He urged the moxion in a very learned speech, and, as there was nothing to pay, and the

At this point we may have a recurrence of casterly winds about once in seven days; but this may not follow at points north or south, or at least on the same days. Then, again, the districts that are traversed by these weekly visitations may overtap each other at times, and thus the east wind, that may or may not be followed by a storm, may occur at any time between the weekly periods. It is thus seen that the weather to come is beyond the nower of proph-

THE PART THAT ELECTRICITY PLAYS in the management of the weather is probably an important one, and no doubt has much to do with the temperature of the season. In the absence of thunder and lightning, we may take it for granted that the atmosphere, the earth, and the clouds, are pretty well supplied with this element, or, at least, the equilibrium between positive and negative electricity is fully established; and that this condition of things is favorable to the growth of all plants that do not require a high temperature, like the small grain, the grasses and clover of our fields, the potato, turnip, cabbage, and the most of our forest-trees. When we have thunder and lightning, we may conclude that

the stock of electricity is running short; and that, in ispaying from the earth or clouds in its rapid motion, the friction produces heat, and the result is hot, suitry weather, attended by smimmer showers, that develop the weeds in a most wonderful manner. We have not as yet learned how the supply becomes exhausted, or what force sends a wave of the cold fluid, or whatever it may be, down on us from the Arctic regions,—the great storehouse of this important element. I might write a book on this subject, and yet be no wiser than before. In fact, the more we appear to learn on this subject, the less we really know; and, until the veil of the mystery is lifted, we may as well jog on in the old way. When we get up in the morning, and find the wind in the east, with the sun coming up through the hazy-looking clouds, we may half-suspect rain before night.

The rain-storm of Monday, March 31, was followed on Sunday. April 5,—thus bringing it within the bounds of the weekly period, as before stated.

With the overlapping of the storms from ether districts, and the great range of duration and intensity of the weather is full of uncertainties, beyond a few general facts that are petent to all. On Monday, the Site of March, we had several inches of snow; and on Sunday, April 5, a sharp northeast rain-atorm set in at the same hour in the morning, the rain turning to sleet and snow, while the week had been cold, with freezing nights, thus seriously damaging the winter-wheat cop, that had, up to this pariod, given such promise of a fine crop.

This backward, cold weather is cop Force and snow, while the week had been cold, with freezing nights, thus seriously damaging the damage to the fruit-tiess by the three seasons of drought and the cold of the winter of 1873. I have several letters from farmers in lows, Wisconsin, and this State, giving information as to the damage to the Bruit-tiess by the three seasons of drought and the cold of the winter of 1873. I have not the same conditions; but the same conditions to the Bruit

market, and the price was barely a paying one; yet there were parties who put the bulk of the crop into cider and cider-vinegar, and thus made a good profit. The same may follow again with corn or applies; and the remedy is to hold both in such a form that it will leave a fair profit. In 1862, corn seld at less than half the cost of production, and yet those who held it for a few menths made a profit on it. Corn may be cited and held for a better market, and fruit may be canned or dried for future use; and thus we may guard against loss in case of exceptional large crops, for, do as we will.

THE LAWS OF SUFFLY AND DEMAND will continue to fix the market-value in the great majority of cases. All of the farm-crops can be carried over if we so plan it; or, at least, we need grow none that cannot be thus managed. Potatoes can hardly be called a farm-crop, and yet there are few years that the crop will not pay a profit, and generally a large one at that. As a general thing, mixed crops are the most estisfactory, and all is not lost in a single venture. In selecting the crop to be planted, the market-demands must be consulted, as well as the daptation of soil and climate. Near a papermill, rye-straw is a profitable crop, even when the rye itself has no great value; so is flax-straw near a flax-mill; but neither is the flax nor rye straw when it must be hauled or shipped a long distance.

WATSERA, III, April 2, 1874.

HE. "BURAL"—SU: I am a Granger's wife, and a francer's and as I know you to be a friend of the

ME. "RUBAL"—Sin: I am a Granger's wife, and a Granger; and, as I know you to be a friend of the farmer, if not a true Grange, I take the liberty of writing you. Our Grange has been determined to stop that great leak of paying the dealers such a percentage for handling our goods; but thus far we have made no headway; and our neighbors, who sooff at our efforts, are enabled to purchase goods just as the paying the dealers such a percentage for handling our goods; but thus far we have made no headway; and our neighbors, who sooff at our efforts, are enabled to purchase goods just as the paying the dealers such a percentage of the paying the dealers are the never gives to any charity; but he always gets a good price for what he sells, and buys cheap. The Grange requested him to buy a barrel of kerosene at the willage; which he did at a cost of 18 cents a gallon. He was to have the privilege of dividing it at the store; and so the parties who were to have it went to the village one afternoon, with our Master, to get their chare.

A B was to have 19 gallons; O 3, and seven others 5 each. We had a procession of nine teams, and all drovs up to the stors. You better believe that the village was astonished to see so many teams from on school-district. My husband was buy, and could not well go, and, as I had a little shopping to do, I went in his place. By the way, we are 8 miles from the village, Some purchased tin came, some old glass carboys and demiljohns that they found at the draw of the south of the south

they can do the best for each or the exchange of the produce.

F. S. No. 2 —Our Grange met last evening, and we have agreed upon our town-officers,—not the Grange as a Grange, but, after the meeting was over, and the doors were open, any person might have come in, but, at that late hour, no one did. Hig Jim got the best office, and he is so pleased that he looks upon the loss of his carboy of oil as a good joke. Our worthy Master is to be Supervisor. It would have done you good the company of the carboy of oil as a good of the carboy of oil as a good particle.

The above letter preity clearly explains itself, and shows the fallacy that we can do without middlemen, and that the middlemen not only fix the price of their own goods, but that of the farmers' produce, in an arbitrary manner. They are, in the main, governed by the law of supply and demand. This is pre-eminently the case with all of the necessaries of life and the necessaries of fashion. When money is close with the farmer, and he coases to put up new building, and thus the demand for building, manterial is lessened, dealors and manufacturers are compelled, or rather choose, to lessen the prices in order to make sales; and, when building is resumed, the reverse is the case, for the demand is greater than the supply, and the price advances, Suppose all the farmers of a country should fix the price of their corn at \$1 s bushel; the result would be no sale, and a state of MISINISSES TRANSATION WOULD FIRST.

Before the days of railroads and canals, nearly all business was done on the dicker or exchange plan, the farmer paying the mechanic in Rind, for the mechanic was his neighbor; and the merchant book farm-products, lumber, potaal, pag-iron, and all axchangable goods for his shell-goods. In the back counties, wheat had a standard value of \$1; corn and ya, 50 conta; oats, 25 cents; potatoes were of difficult sale at from 10 to 25 cents a bushel; applies about 25 cents; and cider, \$1 a barrel, the cask to be feturated, or paid for at another collar. But all this is changed, and we have a class of men who buy our products, paying cash; and, in turn, we purchase our needs with this cash. The price of wheet, and corn, and cheese, in Liverpool, fixes the price of the same staples in all the Northwest. And the price of hardware at Birmingham fixes the price of the same staples in all the Northwest. And the price of hardware at Birmingham fixes the price of the same staples in all the Northwest. And the price of hardware at Birmingham fixes the price of check the manufacturer at for the sake of the same at the same and

LITERATURE.

On, THE RUS

IVAN DE BIRON; OR THE BUSSIAN COURT IN THE MINDLE OF THE LAST CENTURY. By the Author of "Friends is Council" sie. 12 mo., pp. 473. Boston: Roberts Bros.

THE GIECUT-RIDER: A TALE OF THE HEROM AGE. By EDWARD SCILEFON, Author of "The Rooser Schoolmaster," etc. 12 mo., pp. 332. New York: J. B. Ford & Co.

Since Arthur Helps published his first book, "Thoughts on the Cloister and the Crown," in 1835,—the year in which he took his degree at Trinity Church, Cambridge,—he has produced some fifteen or sixteen different works including essays, dialogues, dramas, histories, and novels. These have been characterized by acute thought, pure judgment, deep moral feeling, and a rare command of what Ruskin has termed "beautiful and quiet English." They have all secured a wide popularity, most of them passing through many editions, and have gained for their author a renown and regard second to none of the living writers of England.

Possessed of ample means, Mr. Helps has passed his life in the culture of letters, in the enjoyment of literary companionships, and in the study of the great questions affecting the social relations and responsibilities of men. This last, indeed, is a subject to which he has devoted his most earnest attention; and there are few of his books which do not deal conspicuously with

last, indeed, is a subject to which he has devoted his most earnest attention; and there are few of his books which do not deal conspicuously with some of its complex problems. The two series of "Friends in Conneil" have met with universal acceptance, especially from select readers, who place them on the shelf reserved for their prime favorites. The histories of Mr. Helps,—which treat of the conquest of the New World—are greatly valued for their minute and careful detail and unusual breadth of judgment. His nevels, "Realmah" and "Casimir Maremma," have been written with the purpose of illustrating favorite social theories; and, for this reason, together with the popularity of their author, they have incited an interest which dwed little

together with the popularity of their author, they have incited an interest which dwed little to any peculiar attractions they possessed as works of fiction.

This last novel by Mr. Helps, as its title implies, is historical, exhibiting a picture of the Russian Court in the middle of the last century. It opens with the death of the Empress Anne, in 1740, and extends a few years into the reign of the Empress Elizabeth,—thus covering the brief Regency, of less than a month, of Anne's favorite, the proud, despotic, but vigorous and able John de Biron, Duke of Courland; the conspiracy of Field-Marshal Muennich, by which Biron was toppled from his seat of power and banished to Pelin, Siberis; the second equally-successful conspiracy, which, in the following year, sent Muennich as exile in his turn to Pelin, to inhabit the very house which had been the prison of Biron, who was now recalled; and the establishment of Elizabeth, the illegitimate daughter of Peter the Great and Catharine I., upon the throne of the Czars.

Ivan de Biron, the nephew and secretary of the Duke of Courland, although the hero of the novel, is less notable than several of the illustrious personages clustered around him, by whom his inferior rank and less striking qualities, are inevitably overshadowed. It is the love-story of Ivan, full of romance and violssi-

reader from a more curious interest in the stronger characters and more exciting features of the royal and titled figures involved in the drama.

The author adheres strictly to the facts of history in the main incidents of his narrative, and truthfully depicts the mingled splendor and barbarism of the Court of Russia at the period of which he writes. He indulges in less reflection than is customary in his works; yet an occasional fine remark betrays his discriminating tasts and far-reaching vision. In one or two casual sentences he also shows that nice appreciation of woman's nature for which he is proverbial. The book will occupy a fair position among the previous works of Mr. Helps, resting its chief claim upon its historic value. As an auxiliary to the graver chronicles of the Russian nation, it will prove both useful and entertaining.

A sharper contrast to the "Ivan de Biron" of Mr. Helps could not be afforded than by "The Circuit-Rider" of Mr. Eggleston. The one portrays the magnificence of royalty in a nation where the savagery, and show, and glitter of the Orient meet the refinement and civilization of the Occident; the other delineates the rude, coarse, and humble life of the frontier, in a country remote from Russia in situation, opposed to it in character, and yet with a resembiance in many of its circumstances. The one is written in a calm, pure, and polished style, that pleasantly gratifies the cultivated taste; the other with a nervous force, and heat, and impetuousity, in harmony with the rough, wild passions and events of the time and scene it describes. The principal elements are the same in both books: unturored, untamed, unchristianized human nature; but how different are the surroundings, and how diverse the treatment!

Mr. Eggleston has written one or two novels before, which have received high praise, but which cannot have deserved more than this. It is so graphic, so stirring, so real, so artistie, it moyes us to the warmest words of commenda-

is so graphic, so stirring, so real, so artistic, it moves us to the warmest words of commendation. Bret Harte has been awarded the pain for skill in stores which are distinctively American; which preserve in perfection the color and flavor of Western border. He in a past generation; but he must share the distinction with another, who 'tivals him in the fidelity, pictures of the must share the distinction with another, who 'tivals him in the fidelity, pictures of proneer life. The developments of individual character, and the train of violent adventure, which everywhere mark the extreme line of civilization, were ccarcely more strange, striking, and incredible, in the early experience of California, than in that of Ohio and Indiana. There is a heroic side to many of the forms of life which existed in the latter States in their beginning, which offers rich subject for the novellist and historian; and "The Cironi-Rider," who braved every hazard, and endured every hardship, to carry the Goepel of Salvation to his fellow-men, was every whit as daring, as interpid, and as unflinching as the miner, the gambler, and the ruilian, among the guiches and placers of the Pacific Slope.

In the beginning of his story, Mr. Eggleston sketches a settlement on the edge of a primeval forest, far beyond the reach of refined and religious influences. Poverty and ignorance, and accompanying vulgarity and vice, prevail in and around it. There are noble germs of character, latent or half-developed, in hearts here and there; but the lack of education and of moral training are painfully apparent in rude speech, lawless habits, and unbridded passions. Drinking, racing, and gambling are open and respectable pastimes; while the customs of charlized life, if they are understood, have very little recognition.

But the circuit-riders, the illiterate, uncultured, but devout apostles of Methodism, penetrate the locality, persistently fixthing their way against the obstinate prejudices and hate of the history of the distributed of a hardy of the and intensity, persaming the teachings of Mr. Swing, which draws men's hearts after him. It is not seen therefore, and accompanying valgarity and vice, prevail in and secondarying valgarity and value of the himself of the prevail of the

constituted a summer's "outing," extended from Bordeaux to the coast, through the Valleys of Ossau and Lux, to Bagneres, Luchon, and Toulouse. It was prosecuted alone, and, judg-ing from the record, in a cynical, satirical, and

Toulouse. It was prosecuted alone, and, judging from the record, in a synical, satirical, and uncracious spirit. In truth, in no other of Taine's volumes has he appeared to such disadvantage, socially and intellectually. He finds unalloyed pleasure in neither man nor nature, and hardly relaxes into downright good-nature from the beginning to the end of his journey. His feelings are reflected in his language, which is abrupt, jerky, and disconnected, to that degree that it becomes positively tedicus.

This is an unexpected comment to pass on a writing of the brillnant, captivating Taine, who has heretofore gained only hearty plaudits for his splendid style, and still more splendid faculty for analysis, discernment, and decision. But even the strongest-winged cannot always sustain themselves aloft, and the bold, keen-witted Frenchman has here descended from his accustomed heights to a level with inferior men. There are traces of his great power now and then, but they are not pronounced or prolonged. In single sentences he sometimes flashes the full radiance of his intellect, but it seldom flames over an entire page, or even paragraph. Of the few fine passages that occur at infrequent intervals, we copy the following, which, at the entrance of the volume, holds out a delusive promise of abundant treasures of the sort farther in. It is a description of the river at Royan:

The banks, fringed with pale verdure, glide right shad left, far away to the verge of heaven; the river is broad, like a sea; at this distance, you might think you saw two hedges; the tree of his present processing pines raise their unbrellas on the vispory horizon, where all is confused and vanishing; there is an inexpressible sweatness in these faith these of the timed day, sordened still by the fog which exhales from the deep river. As for the river itself, its waters strotch out joyour and splendid; the rising sun pours upon its breast a long streamlet of gold; the breese covers it with scales; its eddies stretch themselves, and tremble like

Indeed, at such moments it seems that the water must live and feel; it has a strange look, when it comes, transparent and somes, to stretch itself upon a beach of pebbles; it turns about them as if measy and irritated; it beats them with its wavelets; it covers them, then retires, then comes back again with a sort of languid writhing and mysterious lovingness; its anaky addies, its little crests suddenly beaten down or broken, its wave, sloping, shining, then all at once blackened, resembles the flashes of passion in an impatient mother, who hovers increasantly and anxiously about her children, and covers them, not knowing what she wants or fears. Presently a cloud has covered the heavens, and the wind has risen. In a moment the rivar has assumed the aspect of a crafty and savage animal. It hollowed itself, and showed its livid belly; it came against the keel with convulsive starts, hugged it, and dashed against it, as if to try its force; as far as one could assist it, as if to try its force; as far as one could saw we lifted themselves and crowded together, like the muscles upon a chest; over the flash of the waves passed flashes with sinister smiles; the mast ground, and the trees bent shivering, like a nerveless crowd before the wrath of a fearful boast. Then all was hushed; the sun had burst forth, the waves were smoothed, you now saw only a laughing expanse; spun out over this polished back, a thousand greenthal treases sported wantonly; the light rested on it, like a diaphanous manile; it followed the supple movements and the twisting of hose liquid arms; it folded around them, behind them, its radiant, azure robe; it took their caprices and their mobile colors; the rivar meanwhile, slumbrous in its great, peaceful bed, was stretched out at the feet of the hills, which looked down upon it, like it immovable and eternal.

In amusing contrast to the fullness and finish of the above description is the apponded extract from a journal of an ascent to the summit of the Pied and the finish of paysish ground. To

promises me for the summit the view of a see of ciouds.

Arrival: View of the see of clouds. Unhappily we are in the clouds. Appearance that of a vapor-bath when one is in the bath.

Benefit: cold in the head, rheumatism in the feet, lumbago, freezing,—such happiness as a man might feel who had danced attendance in an ante-chamber without fire.

And this happens often!

Twice out of three times. The guides swear it does

not.

Herewith we add the glorious comparison that, Taine tells us, suggested itself to his mind when he saw the sea for the first time:

It was a morning in autumn; flocks of purplish cloud dappied the sky; a gentle breeze covered the sea with little uniform waves. I seemed to see one of those long stretches of beet-root that are often found in the envirous of Paris, intersected by patches of green cabbages and bands of russet barley.

At different places on his route, our traveler begulles his tedium by quoting copious passages from their past history. These are not unwelcome episodes, although, for the most part, they present doleful visions of the barbarity and brutishness of the most enlightened nations, a few centuries ago.

Prof. Swing's Sermons.

TRUTHS FOR TO-DAY: SPOKEN IN THE PAST WINTER. By DAVID SWING, PASTOR FOURTH Prosbyterian Church. 12mo., pp. 291. Chicago: Jansen, McClurg & Co.

It is the beautiful spirit of love, and charity, and humility, pervading the teachings of Mr. Swing, which draws men's hearts after him. It is not as a theologian, a polemic, or a rhetorician, that he attracts them; but as a preacher of the pure and simple truths of Christianity. He

my which the state and I consumed the except, the parties of the p

servation.

But the mystery is solved in the prefer.

There Mr. Beecher says that, while living in ladianapolis, twenty years ago, he was in the balis Phis might be supposed a su

as material acquisitions. The man who has become eminent for learning, for skill, for resinces and productency of any sort, has so has simply endowed with a superior facult. It has acquired and developed it by severe and it is accessed and the superior facult. It has acquired and developed it by severe and it is tracted labor. The man who triumphs is the may how works. Nature may have done much him, but he himself has done more. Whe radius and eavy the talents by which a special success is wrought, it is idle to call them for them can tell now slowly and painfull sy have been unfolded, and expanded and with the work of a dilettante. It has an action with the work of a dilettante. It has an action with the work of a dilettante. It has an action with the work of a dilettante. It has an action with the work of a dilettante. It discusses that every conceivable subject bearing spon the culture; and in every case gives some as light, some useful hint, some item of desirable information, derived from legitimis and athentic sources. There is a great deal of actions made plain and practical for the halo of the husbandman, and also a great deal of some excellent contribution to the farmer's library, and givery member of his household will great by its perusal.

Director of the Geological Primer.

GEOLOGY. By Anguman, Guara, Li. D., Y. E. S.
Director of the Geological Survey of Scoland, etc.

15me., pp. 130. New York: D. Appletor & Co.

If one desires to waken in the mind of a childron 10 to 14 years a living interest in the science of Geology, let him put this little prime into its hands. The subject would seem to be too difficult to engage a tender mind; but it is too difficult to engage a tender mind; but it is too difficult to engage a tender mind; but it is a manner that we really question if it would not rival in charm "Robinson Crusoe." It does not go much beyond the elements of the survey but it teaches the child what stories its two have to tell, and how much that is condent and delightful every walk in a rocky region as be made to reveal. It also does a still more ful work by stimulating the child's powers observation, and giving them active and delightful occupation.

The text is illustrated with be suitful again.

Rocks Heceived.

NO INTENTIONS: A Novel. By Florida in Miatt, Author of "The Poison of Aspa." New York: D. Appleton & Co.
ENGLISH PSYCHOLOGY. Translated from French of TH. Ribot. Hamilter January Hallerstranger Sprence—A Band. G. Lives assumed the Committee of the Struck Mills. Committee of the Struck Mills. Committee of the Michael Andrews of Charles Farm and Memorial Address of Charles Farm and Memorial Address of Charles Farm and William H. Sewand, By draw Willis, ex-Secretary of the New York: Sheldon & Co.

New York: Sheldon & Co.

THE LIGHT WITHIN.

Said Ibu Abi Wakkoo, whose streng bow Laid from afar the Prophet's foemen low So sure his arrows in their deadly sight, was smitten in his age with loss of sight. As he was led to Mocca, on the way To God for them. Whereat his nepher a Feeling great pity for his blindness sais: "Uncle, to-day make one thing clear to many the many strength of the blindness sais: "Uncle, to-day make one thing clear to many the said with the said with the said and laid his hand upon the stripling." It so may brother, "with a smile he said and laid his hand upon the stripling." It is sentend the said and laid his hand upon the stripling." It is sentend to the said and laid his hand upon the stripling." It is sentend to the said and laid his hand upon the stripling." It is sentend to the said and laid his hand upon the stripling." It is sentend to the said and laid his hand upon the stripling." It is sentend to the said and laid his hand upon the stripling." It is sentend to the said and laid his hand upon the stripling. The said was the said and laid his hand upon the stripling. The said has been also said the said and laid his hand upon the stripling. The said has the said and laid his hand upon the stripling. The said has the said and laid his hand upon the stripling. The said has the said and laid his hand upon the stripling. The said has the said and laid his hand upon the said and laid his hand upon

A fatal socident is reported from Jaba, Indians, where Lady Napier and party has before retiring for the night, had been before retiring for the night, had large charcoal fire. The night being on the caryas was closed, afterwards fell saleep; six of them was dead in the morning, and the says as a closed.

MARKETS BY TH

Jake ; low infiditing to strict it middling to strict middling to strict middling, 1 ding, 17 c. Reserving, 2,68 be 2,120 bales; through 1,200 bales; through 1,200 bales; bales; hardle, 18,300 bales; bales; hardle, 18,530 bales; bales; constwher, 4,885 bales.

CINCINNATI, O., April 10.—C. Bananaterurys—Folur dull a during and unchanged at \$1,30 changed at \$4,50 changed at \$4,60 ch. No. 3, 11,50; Bourses—Folur and unchanged current—Dull and unchanged current—Dull and unchanged current—Dull and unchanged the stady at \$1,50 changed at \$1,50 ch. So. 3, 11,50; Bourses—Fair and firm.

Proviations—Made park easile country, \$15.50. Lard in gowenns \$2,600; Reside quiet and sheady at \$6,600; and \$8.88 hand; shoulders, \$7; cheer \$95.60.

Weight 2, 10,00 changed demand at TOLEDO TOLEDO, O., April 10.—Bas TOLEDO TOLEDO, O., April 10.—Bas TOLEDO TOLEDO, O., April 10.—Bas 10.50.

Warrex - In good demand at 9
TOLEDO, D., April 10.— Brass
and firm. Wheat active and all
Wabash, St. 65; No. 2 do, 51.46; 2
H. Scalbi's amber Michejan, H.s.
No. 2 red, St. 46691.47. Corn fair as
630; seiler May, 69.40; seiler Jun
634, 666340; no grade, 613, 666
Osts fair and Irm; No. 1, 646
G. Cots fair and Irm; No. 1, 646
G. Cots fair and Irm; No. 1, 646
G. Cots fair and Irm; No. 1, 646
HECKETPS.— Flour, 900 bris; who
23,000 bn; cats, 5,000 bn.
BRITCHENTS.— Flour, 400 bris;
cots, 69,500 bn; cats, 5,000 bn.
DETROIT,
DETROIT, April 10.— Brassarvuneichanged. Wheat steady; No. 1
&1.43. Corn steady at 70a. Cats
&10.

CLOVER SEED \$5,0006.00.
RECEIPTS Flour, 2,000 bris; \$1,000 bu; cats, 1,000 bu.
SEIPMENTS Flour, 1,000 bris
SEIM, 3,000 bu; cats, 7,000 bris
CILEVELAND CLEVELAND, O., April 10.—18. lower; No. 1 red, \$1.55; No. 2 der; clid mixed, \$1675c; new do ar; No. 1 State, \$5c; No. 2 de; No

Henneyuvra Flour quies hir and firm; No. 2 Chicago inter, offered, H. 50%; bid 1.39; \$1.39 bid. Corn qui

A. 39; 11.39 btd. Corn quiet an mired 64% coc., track, regular the and unsettled; 70.2, 486 mebanged. Rye firm at 948 95c. mebanged. Rye firm at 948 95c. Paovantons—Fort dull and dros suit mests held firm; shoulders, 676 95c; clear, 95,683 c. Bac much out; smoked shoulders, 676 95c; clear, 95,693 c. Lard a held out of market; sales good 187, 95c. Waters. —Steady at 92c. Ross—Receipts, 3,700, Quiet at Catrick—Quiet and unchanged. LOUISVILLE. LOUISVILLE. April 10.—Corros—Barabetures—Elour quiet and sominal. Corn quiet and unchanged. Desaparpress—Flour quies and un quies and un training corn quies and un quies and un training during and unchanged.

Har-Unchanged.

Har-Uncha

MEMPHIS.

MEMPHI

Father and Two Sons II or and Two Sons II or and Two Dans
From the Atchiese (Kan).
For pure, unalloyed, unbroke contentment, Atchiese was ye porary bidding-place of a family counding discumstances, should be a supplemental transfer of the supplemen

ME OF THE MORE DIFFICULT ORREST SYNTAX: WITH REFERENCE SYNTAX: WITH REFERENCE AND KUTENES, BY JAMES FROGSOF IN the University of pp. 247. Chicago; B. C. Grigge

tures of this work are the attres of this work are the Jones' "Greek Prose Comed by the same house a year dready extensively introduced cols of the country. This new y Prof. Boise, is intended for upils, who have already mastery principles of Greek Synserved with satisfaction three in any previous work: First, as, evidently prepared with a arrangement of words in an ce. We are confident these welcome guide to many teachheir pupils, who are often perwhich are here may clear, sson contains an easy oral exwhich are here may clear, smon contains an easy oral exaccordance with the plea so efully adopted in the study of lages. Thirdly, each exercise tains several Latin sentences into Greek. Thus, the difference between the two classical quity is more distinctly approximate of resemblance are more

leading Professors of Greek v, both East and West, ified to the publishers their ing this work as a text-book place which was previously to all teachers who aim at the reck scholarship, will prove a

reek scholarship, will prove a rof Greek in this country, opared so many text-books as all have been received with is no light honor to the youthone of her adopted sons is through his published works, difficult studies, to the oldest of the country; and the Universal Hall its embarrassments, raged by the fact that it has a raship which aids in elevating e-entire country. The late remarked, in a letter to Prof. inciples and methods, which I the Greek Grammar prevail will be due more to your into any other one man." Inp "of this book is superblue may well look to their a never before seen a Greek phical execution so beautiful, pleasure, on the cover, a time Parthenon. This is not It furnishes most valuable squite in keeping with the Prof. Boise, who has commissioned with photographs and irrating the art, and in general item Greeks. Both publisher or great credit, and we doubt we high snecess with their new

The topics'are multitudinous a the course of the work, and

says that, while living in In r says that, while living in Inyears ago, he was in the labit
months in succession, every
jithout a single intermission.
posed a sufficient tax for the
sal Hercules. But, as a recreaafter the excitement of each
Mr. Beecher felt a craving for
sading. In casting about for
in those books were less pleuic came across Loudon's Enriculture, Agriculture, and of
these, with Lundley's Hortimotural Botany, and a London
ial, were his nightly resort.
sorks, during the hours when
prevented sleep, until their

in the sected of mental as well intons. The man who has be learning, for skill, for readily of any sort, has not been with a superior faculty. He developed it by severe and prose man who triumphs is the man are may have done much for left has done more. When we the talents by which a splendid t, it is idle to call them giftants; and only he who ownsow slowly and painfully they led, and expanded, and made ont.

Mr. Bescher's is not simply trante. It has an actual value farmer. It discusses almost a subject bearing apon actual value farmer. It discusses almost every case gives some new hint, some item of desirable ed from legitimate and authoractical for the help of the also a great deal of sound did to his own. It is a most tion to the farmer's library, of his household will pre his

legical Primer.

Definal Gilkis, IL. D., F. R. S., sological Survey of Scotland, etc.

ov York: D. Appleton's Co.

ov waken in the mind of a child a living interest in the scient him put this little primer. The subject would seem to be age a tender mind; but it is sirtely simple and entertaining really question if is would not obinason Crusoe." It does not obtain the elements of the science how much that is wooderfully walk in a rocky region may It also does a still more usualing the child's powers of iving them active and daighting them active and daighting with the suniful angray.

trated with beautiful engra A Novel. By Florence Hab
"The Poison of Aspa." Report
pleton & Co.
DLOGY. Translated from the
HABTLEY—JAMES MILLA BADS—G. H. LEWIS—SAUTHHABTLEY—JAMES MILLHABTLEY—JAMES MILLHABTLEY—JAMES MILLHABTLEY—JAMES MILLHABTLEY—JAMES LAWN
IN & CO.
EWARD: REMARKS UPON THE
EWARD: REMARKS UPON THE
EWARD: REMARKS UPON THE
EWARD: REMARKS UPON THE
AND OF CHARLES PARNOTS ADAM
INJURY OF THE SEVAND, BY GENERALLY OF THE SEVAND,

LIGHT WITHIN.

rophet's foomen low, a their deady flight, ge with loss of sight. on, on the way intreated him to pray whereat his nephew spans or his blindness' sake; e one thing clear to me, news, and food heareth thee; remain in this thy night? ", with a smile he said, pen the stripling's head, see, and His decree yes with which I used to the Independent.

is in reported from Jobal, in dy Napier and party lava been sare that seven of her sorvants, or the night being old, was ranyas was closed. The mode of the control of them were found and the sayants has seven and the sayants has seven the control of the control

WARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

foreign Markets.

Levarou, April 10—11 a. m.—Flour, 27s 64,628s

& unter wheat 12s 24,6212s 62; spring, 11s 24,6

11s 16d; white 12s 22,6212s 62; club, 12s 84,613s,

Cern, 58 63. Fort, 62s 65. Lard, 4ss 64. Recepts
white are American.

Levarour. April 10—2 p. m.—Wheat—Spring,

1s 34,611s 11d; white, 12s 34,612s, 64. Lard, 45s 44. mohanged.

1003, April 10.—Bate discount in open market
months bills, 3%. Councils, money, 92%; sc.
23, 632%; 750, 102%; 578, 108%; 70-10s, 108;
23, 632%; 750, 102%; 578, 1085; 70-10s, 108;
21, 104%; New York Control, 50 per 5, 104%; New York Central, person oil, 205s. Turpentine, 32s. Pann, Agril 10.—Bantos, 59f 55c.

New York Dry Goods Market.

Your York, April 10.—There was general duliness in all departments of trade to-day, jobbing branches tense exceptionally quiet. Market for cotton goods sies, but steady at ruling quotations; prints in fair tense for pace loss; singhams dul; dress-goods less active. Shawis moving slowly from first hands, and fobbing prices irregular. Black silks selling facily at low prices. Woolens very dull.

The Wool Trade. The Weel Trade.

Frinantiperia, April 10.—Wood quiet; Ohio, Penngrivania, and West Virginia double extra and above, Mosfige; extra, 55@56c; medium, 55@56c; coarse, 65%6c; doctors, face, 56%6; medium, 53@56c; coarse, 45@50c; courbing, massled, 63% @70c; coinbing, unwashed, 11@23c. Oslorado, washed, 25@30c; unwashed, 11@23c. Prira and Merino, Pulled, 45@50c; No. 1 and superiars, pulled, 45@50c. Texas, fine and Medium, 25@30c; Texas, coarse, 31@25c.

The Produce Markets.

The Produce Markets.

NEW YORK, April 10.—COTONS—Dull and unchanged; futures closed barely steady; \$436, 18,300 bales; April, \$5,16c; May, 15 11.16.316 25-30c; June, 17 3-16.6 \$7.30c; July, 17 19.30c; August, 17 18-16c.

Breadefurfys—Fibur firme; moderate demand fortport and home trade. Receipts, 9,000 bris; superies Western and State, \$5,806.35; common to good, \$1,006.35; good to choice, \$6,606.650; white wheet rire, \$1,306.125; catra Ohlo, \$6,356.37.50; catra St. Louis, \$6,566.11 00. By a four firmer at \$4.7566.80. Ohn meal steady; Western, \$3,766.435.

Galin—Wheet ie better; good export and fair home rade-demand. Receipts, 29,000 bu. No. 2 Chicago was \$4.3456.187; No. 2 Milwaukee, \$1,600.161; mageded Jows and Minnesots apring, \$1.568.163; yo.1 spring, \$1.626.1.57; Northwestern spring in incr. \$1.366.1.57; white Saring, \$1.63; red Canada in und. \$1.85; white Canada in bond, \$1.70. By scarce in them at \$1.686.1.12. Barley heavy; French, \$1.80. Cen active and firm; receipts, \$4.000 bu; new Western sints, \$66.380; kaph mixed and yellow Western, \$2.90c; old mixed Western, \$8.690c; old Western yellow, \$2.5; while Nastern, \$8.698c. Olds firmer; geolips, \$1.000 bu; mixed Western, \$8.698c; old Western yellow, \$2.5; while Nastern, \$8.698c. Olds firmer; geolips, \$1.000 bu; mixed Western, \$6.686c, \$4.600 bu; here Unchanged. Grocussus—Coffee dull and unchanged. Sigar and molaster quiet and unchanged. Rice quiet and glady.

Petrolerum—Dull and carier; crude, 70; refined, Byc.

Turferiture—Steady at 45%c.

PETROLEUM—Dull and essier; crude, 7c; refined, Byc.
Turentine—Steady at 45%c.
Baorisions—Tork lower; new mess, \$17.00; May, \$6.75. Beef quiet and steady. Middles duil. Long day, 9-16c; short cleer, \$9,680-16c. Lard active and lower; prime steam, 10 1-16c; spot and April and May, 10 & 610 8-10c; June 10% 610%c.
Butters—Unchanged.
Boos—Unchanged.
Boos—Unchanged.
Boos—Unchanged.
Bultimore, Md., April 10.—Beranseruses—Flourem, but not higher. Wheat firm; Ohio and Indiana, \$1.5561.65; Western spring, \$1.4561.50. Corn frm; western mixed new, 83c; old, 61%c. Oats firm; Western mixed new, 83c; old, 61%c. Oats firm; Western, 61665c. Bye firmer at 90.004c.
Provisions—Firm, with advancing tendency. Pork melanged. Bulls means firm; no sound lets offering; shoulders, 65%c; clears firm; no sound lets offering; shoulders, 65%c; clears firm; no sound lets offering; clear he sides, 9%c/80c. Super-cured hams, 14,645c.
Butte. Western in good demand; shoulders, 7%c/87%c; dear he sides, 9%c/80c. Super-cured hams, 14,645c.
Butte. Western in good demand and unchanged. Organ—Duil and unchanged.
Whitst—Western in good demand and unchanged. Whitst—Nountial at 96%c/67fc.
PHILADELPHIA.
P

WHISEY—Declining.

buyers; good ordinary to strict good ordinary, 14 '6 144'c; low middling to strict middling, 154'c6164'c; good middling, 174'c. Receipts, 2,085 bales; exports; coastwine, 2,120 bales; chood, 200,635 bales; minold, 118,800 bales; week's bales, 23,500 bales; minold, 118,800 bales; week's bales, 23,500 bales; minold, 118,800 bales; week's bales, 23,500 bales; minold, 118,800 bales. Week's bales, 23,500 bales; minold, 118,800 bales; week's bales, 23,500 bales; minold, 118,800 bales. Week's bales, 23,500 bales; minold, 118,700 bales; gross, 15,732 bales; minold, 118,700 bales; gross, 15,732 bales; minold, 118,700 bales; gross, 15,732 bales; minold, 118,700 bales;

CLOVER SEED \$5.90@6.00.
RECEIPTS Flour, 2,000 bris; wheat, 4,000 bu; corn, 1,000 bu; corn, 2,000 bu; corn, 2,0

billing.

hanssurs.—Four quiet and unchanged. Wheat it and firm; No. 2 Chicago, \$1.24\cdot @1.25; No. 2 red to the property of the property of

Ly, 9%c.

Finary Steady at 92c.

LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE April 10.—Corron—Quiet at 16c.

Louisville April 10.—Corron—Quiet at 16c.

Ready 1772—Plour guiet and unchanged. Wheat the property of th

MEMPHIS.

MINTHIS. April 10. COTYON—Steady: offerings this; residing, 16c; receipts, 220 bales; altipments, 66 bales; stock, 62,860 bales.

State-Tyres—Flour quiet and unchanged. Curn frue, at \$45,92.90.

Corn steady, at \$13,000,200.

Manu-Scara and firm, at 25c.

Cornes Burnth-Good, full prices, 400,20; survey quiet and week, at 236,360.

Thomas Burnth-Good, full prices, 400,20; survey quiet and week, at 236,360.

The Throns—Fort—Market burne; average, 256, at Throns—Fort—Market burne; average, 256, at 36 days, 1050.

palm. They are on their wadding-tour, and consisted of a mother and two sons. From Illinois they came, and were on their way to Waterville, which is to be their future home.

Mrs. Davis and her two daughters were well-to-do people, the mother a widow, of fair features, pleasant to look upon, and the possessor of two handsome, bewitching daughters as ever plighted troth. In their home in Decatur County, Ill., they were near neighbors to Mr. G. Musser, who was favored by fortune with two stalwart, hearty, reliable boys, who have just overteached the prescribed age that is supposed to make men of them. Could such things exist without the inevitable result that follows?

That our subject may be more fully understood we will here state that Mrs. Davis was a widow; not the species that Samuel Weller so dreaded, but a pleasant, accomplished lady; and Mr. Musser was a widower well established in this world's goods, and had a reputation for upright, honorable dealings excelled by mone in all Decatur County.

A few months ago, Mr. Musser, tired of his lonesome, vidower's life, paid court and homage to the widow. Of course the proceeding could not be carried on without the knowledge of the young folks, and this knowledge led to a general familiarity and intimacy that was an inevitable forerunner of a more permanent acquaintance. A confession from the old gentleman to his sons that he had determined to bring a new wife to their home. brought the counter confession from the ambitious young gentlemen that they had determined on the same course, and conveyed to him the startling intelligence that the daughters of the widow had succumbed to their persuasions, and that the time-homored name of Davis was about to be changed to that of Musser.

We are uninformed as to the direct channel the old geutleman's thoughts took, but in our imagination we hear two or three, or perhaps four, very emphasic adjectives drop unbidden to the geound.

A few days ago, neverthelets, there was a triple weading in Decatur County, Ill., and the

four, very emphatic adjectives drop unbidden to the ground.

A few days ago, nevertheless, there was a triple wedding in Decatur County, Ill., and the three happy couples arrived in our city day before yesterday, remaining two days, and yesterday left on the Central Branch train for Waterville, where their future home will be.

The ladies were out shopping yesterday, and will be remembered be close observers as two pretry young women, dressed in black, with navy-blue water-proof closks and capes, chaperoned by a pleasant-looking, middle-aged lady.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A 160-ACRE HOMESTEAD AND TWO TOWN LOTS
free to each member of our colony. No brigation;
railway fare only \$18; membership only \$28. We leave
for Southern Dakotta April 28. Remember pron care
or with us without being swiadled. For effouliar call on \$1.
B. STEVENS, 129 Medison-st.

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a college of the north, south, or west side. S. C. COF-FIN, 191 Clark-st., Room 6. TO EXCHANGE—A NUMBER OF HOUSES AND lots for improved property. Also, some good farms and country property and money for city property. LEVI WING & CO., 57 Dearborn-st.

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It payments 6 new cottages located on Folk and
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The Forty-fifth st. and Cottage Grove-sy, cars; good corner; \$5,000, cay payments.

New Pstory frame houses near depot at Hyde Park, with lot Mixel Man.

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I dwalling of lo rooms, on Church—st., near Orrington—
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Will show the property free of expense any AfternoonHENRY M. KIDDER, No. 6W sathington—S. HENRY M. KIDDER, No, 50 Washington-et.

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I for sale on monthly payments, or will read with privition sale on monthly payments, or will read with privition of purchase. JOHN CULYERS, ist Lassallests.

FOR SALE—TO RAISE MONEY, WE OFFER 4

I tots near depot in Jefferson, worth \$2,00, for \$1,00

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FOR SALE—IN EVANSTON—GOOD RESIDENCES,

13,00, \$4,00, \$5,00, \$6,00, \$7,00, \$9,00, Knot

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FOR SALE—AT HYDE PARK—SEVERAL FIRSTclass rosidences, with grounds, effored on fair terms.

Two houses for \$4,00 and \$5,50, oheap. Also, fine building locations at Oakiand, Kenwood, Hyde Park, Woodlaws, and Grand Junction. ULRICH & BOND, 57 Dearborn-st.

born-st.

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MONRY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED CITY PROP-erly in sums of \$3,500 and upwards. Apply at the UNION TRUST CO., 125 South Clark-et. M ONEY TO LOAN ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, bonds, etc., at LAUNDER'S private office, 120 Ban-dolph-st., near Clark. Established 18:4. MONEY TO LOAN IN SUMS OF \$2,000 AND UP-wards on city real estate. JOHN W. MARSH, 125 Clark-st. MONEY TO LOAN AT 9 PER CENT ON CITY real estate. BARKER & WAIT, 150 Dearborn-st. TO LOAN-AMOUNTS OF \$1,000 OR MORE ON Chicago real estate or improved Illinois farms within 00 miles. B. L. PEASE, Reaper Block, Hoom 25. WANTED-\$1,000, \$ OR 12 MONTHS, AT 2 PER cent per month. Ample security on business lease, hold property. Our party is A 1, and supply responsible in other property. This is a choice loan. TRUESDELL & BROWN, 108 Fifth-ay. WANTED -5, 500 TO 3, 500 FOR 2 OR 5 YEARS, ON SOME OF TO 3, 500 FOR 2 OR 5 YEARS, ON SOME OF THE SOME City rea easte; some incumbrance on it. Property worth \$50,000. Address B.G. Pribune effice.

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WANTED-TO PURCHASE, 25,00 TO 216,000 REAL estate purchase money paper where the notes are one-half or one-third the value of the property upon which they are secured. Profes nades haying 1, 2, or 3 years to run, at low rates. Address B 54, Tribune office.

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LOST AND FOUND. FOUND—A SUM OF MONEY ON JOHNSON-ST. During our harves the same by growing property. Apply at 371 South Halated-state by growing property. Apply at 571 South Halated-state for p. m.

LOST—IF THE PARTY WHO STOLE MY SULVER, print, from my residence or Michigan-ty, south rest. Third, from my residence of the print of rewarded.

LOST -IN THE STREET-OAR, ON WEDNESDAY, a gold breastgin with pendasts and chaims. Will pay 85 if returned to 885 Thirty-86th 81.

S. REWARD-FOR THE HANOYER FIRE INmarkets memorandum book and papers therein. M. TURNER, Falmer House; no questions asked.

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172 and 174 South Clarket. Machines sold on monthby parments. Work given if desired.

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Hained-st., City Agent. Machines sold on monthly
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No. 306 Webstare, brick house, forcome, bath-room, forces of the first of TO RENT—THE FIVE NEW STONE-FRONT TWO-story and basement dwellings on Prairie as, comman Thirty-second-st. These houses are unusually well-built, contain furnises, marble manches, hot, and cold water, bath-inde, water-closets, coal-vaults, laundry-tubs, and every modern improvement. Rem 20 to desirable par-ties. M. C. BALDWIN & CO., 64 and 86 LaSallo st., Room M. TO RENT-TWO-STORY FRAME DWELLING
Twith barn. No. 31 Lexington st., \$25. W. O. COLE
Room I Methodist Church Block. Room I Methodist Church Block.

TO RENT OR FOR SALE, 8 BRICK HOUSES,
Adams-st, correct Seeley-avg rent, 555 per menths
A LOVELL ROCKWRILL 80 Laballe-st.

TO HENT 1001 INDIANA-AV., BETWEEN TWEN19-first and Twenty-second-star, very cheep, to a good
tenant who will buy \$1,500 worth of furniture for \$1,500
cash, name but those wanting to purchase the furniture
need apply. W. H. HECE & CO., Room I McCormick
Block.

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TO RENT-FÜRNISHED HOUSE NO. 1811 PRAITie-av., convenient to omnibus and horse cars. for \$30
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TO RENT-WE HAVE A LARGE LIST OF FIRSTClass houses all over the West Division, at different
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to O. LUNT, Room 8, Methodis Church Ricok.

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I will sell the entire furniture of 12 rooms, including
heating and electrical supparatus for giring electric betts;
business established three years one of the flast locations in the city: will soil furnitures with or without elections in the city: will soil furnitures with or without electrical aparatus, a splendid chance for physician; price,
2, 000. Call at too West Washington-t., before 9 s. m.
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TO RENT-4-STORY AND BASEMENT BRIDE house, 189 South Leavitt-St., 16 rooms, bet and calculated a start, a.c. Apply at 199 South Leavitt-St.

TO RENT-2 COTTAGES ON MOGREGORST., near Archer-av. J. H. GILBERT, Room 5, 70 Lasside-st. Salle-st.

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To HENT-HOUSES SI TWENTY-SECOND-ST.

To Hill Prairie-av., such containing II roums, with

100 State-st. Inquire at laid Frairie-av.

TO RENT-TWO-STORY HOUSE CONTAINING II

Froman st., or to L. A: GILBERT 2 CO., 26 La
Salle-st. Heman st., or to L. A. GIBBERT & CO., W. La. Salbest.

TO RENT-6 AND 8 TWELFTH-ST., 14 ROOMS
L each, new brick, with all reodern improvements; lake view; between Michigan and Indiana-sts.; rent, 81,000 a year. Call At 2 Tweltiff-fan and Indiana-sts.; rent, 81,000 a year. Call At 2 Tweltiff-fan and Indiana-sts.; rent, 81,000 a year.

TO RENT-HOUSE AND BARN, WITH LARGE grounds, 228 Thirty-first-st., between Michigan and Washash-avs. Inquire at 679 Washash-av.

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TO RENT-874 PRAIRIE-AV. 3-STORY BRICK.

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161 Wabashav. near Eldridge-convrt. Large lot;
good barn. J. EBAIAS WARREN, 38 Chamber of Commerce.

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building on Michigan ev., near Madison-sh., suitable for store, warchouse, or livery. Will be realed cheap to a responsible tenant. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 18 Chamber of Commerce. of Commerce.

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brick building with basement, No. 38 South Canalst. Apply to C. E. HOLMES, 89 South Clinica st.

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brown-stone fronts; finest locations, Ashland av.,
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The RENT-OR FOR SALE-ELEGANT MARBLE houses on Michigan-av., near Twenty-ninth-at., 834 and 8100; or for sale, easy terms. MEARS & CO., 36 and 100 Washington-at. ny washington-st.

TO RENT-ELEGANTLY FURNISHED HOUSE ON Prairie-av. Two fine marble houses on Wabash-av. Also several houses on the South and West Side, \$46 to \$150. HENDHAW & LY MAN, IM Desphere-a TO RENT-A 6-ROOM COTTAGE, NO. 61 HINS-dale-st., near the Water Works, from May 1, \$30 per month. C. J. HAMBLETON, 74 Washington-st. TO RENT-A BASEMENT COTTAGE 28 SOUTH
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especially adapted to wants of a dentist or physician
BARKER & WAFF, 150 Dearboxn-st.

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TO RENT--ROOMS.

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TO RENT-FIRASANT ROOMS FOR HOUSE EEP. 192 on Twenty second-st., past Wabash-av. HENRY WOOD. ROOM 3. No. 132 Dearborn-st. TO RENT-FIRST FLOOR AND BASEMENT. 184

MUSICAL A SPECIAL BARGAIN-A NEW AND ELEGANT A processor plants of polares, president has, agrafa attachment of letest improvements, apleasid moided cooping of the process of the state of the stat upsards. Manufactory and adjustours.

TOE SALK—A NEW. FINE CARVED. 7-OUTAYR plans, for \$800. A demble rece organ for \$15. A majoriton for \$400. A demble rece organ for \$15. A majoriton for \$400. Gallast E South Glarks.

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Hough's Elevator, formary occupied by Great Eastera Essironal Company, 26 feet on two rand slip, or may
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R. E. cars supplied at reasonable rates by contract will
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Luquire 5t Room & Errhange Building.

TO RENT-STORES, OFFICES. &c. TO RENT-STORE, AND DWELLING ABOVE,
No. CO West Machines, and Fanling; good busimess location. Owner Room r, No. 172 Leville s.

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Wasterst, common of Clark. This is the best basiness
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TO RENT-FROM MAY I, A NIOR STORE, 34X70;
I the best business location on Milwankee-av., No. 344;
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TO RENT-STORE NO. 827 WHST-LAKE-ST., NEAR
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I wills vasite and piste glass fronts, nart to Cherman House, suitable for railroad or steamship and heckers comerce. Also handsome suites of offices above it second concerns of the suitable for railroad or steamship and heckers comerced to the suitable for railroad or steamship and heckers offices above it second quire of W. S. OARVER, heron if of Clark-st. Inquire of W. S. OARVER, heron if of Clark-st. Inquire of W. S. OARVER, heron if of Clark-st. Inquire of W. S. OARVER, heron if of Clark-st. Inquire of W. S. OARVER, heron if of Clark-st. Inquire of W. S. OARVER, heron if of Clark-st. Inquire of W. S. OARVER, heron if of Clark-st. Inquire of W. S. OARVER, heron if of Clark-st. Inquire of W. S. OARVER, heron if of Clark-st. Inquire of W. S. OARVER, heron if of Clark-st. Inquire of W. S. OARVER, her of the Clark-st. Inquire of W. S. OARVER, he

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Canalst. Skillo, with or without sleam power; cheap
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rooms on or near Halsted st. between Madison and
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Entredient State toward and Address
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Wathas so acres within 10 miles of the Court-House.
Hast be famed in and a cottage on. A GERMAN. E
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MANTED TO RENT-HOUSE; MUST HAVE

A perpise recomp, west of Loomes, and Rabbey, south
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A MEMBER OF A WELL-ESTABLISHED GOOD
In paying real extra firm is about to retire and will sell
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A FIRE BUSINESS EATING HOUSE, BAR AND
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and unce the same secured in a payor schings a cash
and unce the same secured in the same secured in required. So South Clark-st., Room Ma.

A RARE OHANCE FOR A PRYSGIAN OR BRUGa splondid location, in a beautiful city of 5,000 inhabitants.

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A FIRST-OLASS BOARDING-HOUSE FOR SALE.

A situated in the best part of the city, with 80 rooms,
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BUSINESS.—IN C A N. A I SAMPLE-ROUM. July a Shouth Interpret Processing Processin BUSINESS IN CONSEQUENCE OF HL-HEALTH Designs. Only small capital required. C.S., Tribuns office.

Schiffsciory reasons for saling. Apply 8 50 km s. see GRATH'S, 184 and 18 6 sales st.

\$500 will BUY HALF INTEREST IN 81,000 per month. 169 Lessilest. Room 3.

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PARTNER WANTED.—WILL EXCHANGE AN Section 2.

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PARTNER WANTED—WILL EXCHANGE AN Section 3.

PARTNER WANTED—A RARE OPPORTUNITY presents itself for an active partner with \$50,00 in a well-established A1 wholesale buildings, 20 take the place of the senior, who is about to retire. Apply to J. H. BURNS, Attorney, 12 South Clarkest.

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STRAM ENGINES, STRAM PUMPS, RUBBER AND Belling hose by packing, Johns subbeauty medians, KIRKWOOD & DUNKLER, I'll and I'll Lake-st.

WE HAVE ON BAND A LARGE STOCK OF stallment on one of maintainers engines and believe, planers and maintainers, each believe mediately planers and maintainers, and be left security of the property of the latest stallment of the property of the latest stallment of the latest stallment of the latest stallment of the latest stallment of the latest stallment.

HOWERTER MUNICIPAL HAVINGER OF THE COMPANY, Stand & South Canal-st, Chicago. WANTED MAKE HELP.

Bookkeepers. Clerks. Etc.

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WANTED-IN A SHOE BYORK A GOOD WORKWANTED-IN A SHOE BYORK A GOOD WORKWIND AND CASH OF THE STORY A GOOD WORKWANTED-IN A SHOE BYORK A GOOD WORKTHE CONTROL OF THE CONT man for repairing, etc.; a single man that speaks the Swedish language personered. Inquire at the Cottage Grove-av., Chicago,
WANTED-A GOOD PAINTERS, CORNER BLUE Island and Western-ave. WANTED—A GARDRNER, EXPERIENCED AN HOLD AND ANTED—A GARDRNER, EXPERIENCED AN HOLD AND ANTED—A GARDRNER, EXPERIENCED AN HOLD AND HOLD AND ANTED—A GARDRNER, EXPERIENCED AND HOLD ANTED—A GARDRNER MAN OF SAME PROPERTY OF THE STATE OF THE SAME AND ANTED—A GARDRNERS, PAINTERS, OALOI-MINER, SOMEWART AND ANTED—GARDRNERS, PAINTERS, OALOI-MINER, SOMEWART AND ANTED—GARDRNERS, PAINTERS, OALOI-MINER, SOMEWART, END PLASTED TO SAME JOB, PART COMMENT, END PART COMME

WANTED—CARPENTER, TO BUILD A SMALL barn and take pay in oboteo real estate. I will have nish all materials. S. B. LINGLE, IS Destrotra-st.

WANTED—FOUR CARPENTERS CRAMMERS). TO into the country, Call immediately on HENRY L., GAY, Architect, St Lassaless.

WANTED—ONE GOOD PAINTER, AND ONE Woblacksmith's helper. Apply to W. J. HARRIE, Jules, Ill. W blacksmith's helper. Apply to W. J. HARRIE, Jobet, III.

W ANTRO A RARBER AT 140 RAST MADISONstr, Eurice European Hotel.

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WANTED—A SWON-PAINTER AT 24 WEST
WINTED—A SKIN-PAINTER AT 24 EAST VAR
BURGN-S. CH. ARNOLD. Call between 22 and 1
o'clock to-day.

Miscolla north.

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WANTED—PROPTRELE EMPLOYMENT. WORK
To coverybody. Good wases. Permanent unployment was to compense the control of the coverybody.

WANTED—PROPTRELE EMPLOYMENT. WORK
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WANTED—OFFICE ASSISTANT. MALE OF FE.

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WANTED—A FEW ABLE SOLICITORS FOR CITY and country. JAMES SUTTON & CO., W Madison.

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WANTED—A FEW ABLE SOLICITORS FOR CITY and country. JAMES SUTTON & CO., W Madison.

WANTED—A SOME LAHORERS ON THE NEW buildings Center-sv. and Adams. st. with a shows.

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WANTED—A YOUNG MAN OF IS YEARS AND A boy of 14 years. 201 and 20 websaba-w.

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WANTED—A CONSTRUCTIVE, PUSHING MAN, AUCRISONED, BOX and popular subscription book. To see who can allow a good event it to manage is fer y symme, for a per and popular subscription book. The see who can allow a good event company to the compensation to manage is fer y symme, for a per and popular subscription book. The see who can allow a good event company to the compensation to manage is fer y symme, for a per and popular subscription book. The Marked Lasalie.

WANTED—AND CANASKERS LFOR I'THE MARKED BOOK. The see who can allow a good event compensation to manage is fer y symme, for a per and popular subscription. This may be seen who can allow a good event compensation to manage is fer y symme, for a per and popular subscription.

WANTED—AND CANASKERS LFOR I'THE MARKED BOOK. The seen who can allow a good event control to control

will be offered. Address, with full perticulars, L m,
Tribins office.

W ANTED - MEN TO SELL BEST SELLING
W ANTED - MEN TO SELL BEST SELLING
Articles; per largest per contage; give essedy aspoyment. AMERICAN NOVELTY COMPANY, IF
that Madisan-st., Room 23. WANTED A GIRL TO COOK, WASH, AND IRON
What tamify of one provide positions and fort children
where her call at cottage on vernors and fort children
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WANTED A GERMAN OR SWEDS GIRL, FOR
paneral houlework; alone but first-diam assed apply, at 161 Calassickav.

Want ED-A THOROUGHLY-TRAINED SECOND grid, one who understands waiting spon table. Calabeton is clock, as to Knair-st., North Side.

BERKSON, MY Kast Divission at.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Bookkeepers. Clerks. &c.

CITUATION WANTED—BY A HANDY MAN; AS

phipping, receiving, delivery-clerk, powers, or inniter,
have worked at several tender. Address J 48, Tribunooffice.

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mo objection to going late country. Address X 87, Tribune office.

Trades.

CITUATION WANTED—BY A PRESCRIPTION
of gerdener and florist; understands his business in all
its branches. Address C H 7, at Hovey 2 00. To see

store, 16 State-st.

CITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD BREAD AND

the Dranches. Address CHT, at Hover 2 Co. a most clove, 1d State-st.

DITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD BREAD AND cake baker in the county. Water no object to a stoody job. Address A 2, Tribune wines.

UTUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD UYLINDER of the county of the cou

MACHINERY.

Dermestics

BRICK MACHINERY.

Derection of the second hand brick machines for sale that any reliable will please address of Fifthernia. To be second hand brick machines for sale that any reliable with please address of Fifthernia. To be second work. Call or eddress of Fifthernia. To will please address that the second work. Call or eddress of Fifthernia. To will please address town, will be second work. Call or eddress of Fifthernia. To be second work. Call or eddress of Fifthernia. To will please address town the second work. Call or eddress of Fifthernia. To be second work. C

### ABORTION.

Inquest on the Body of Louisa Talfrey.

It Is Shown That She Died at the Hands of an Abortionist.

### he Examination Continued.

The Coroner yesterday held an inquest upon a body of Louisa Talfrey, whose death, under spicious circumstances, at No. 262 West Lake reet, last Monday, was mentioned in Tazzurung of the following day. The investigan was conducted in secret, the Coroner assum; that the ends of justice would be better yed by preventing, at this time, the publicant of the facts which might be elicited. As al, however, in all such cases, the effort to force secrecy was a failure, which was not regreated in this instance, as there were several

continuing until nearly 6 p. m.

DB. HENROTIS,

County Physician, who had made a post-mortem examination of the body of Mrs. Taltrey, testified to having found the heart, lungs, liver, spleen, and brain, in a perfectly healthy condition. No signs of abrasion were noticed in the outer portions of the genital organs, but the pelvis, uterus, and peritoneum were greatly infamed, coated with pus, and esten away by gangrene. On each side of the uterus was a punouse which must have been produced by probing than instrument. The peritoneum was inhed and coated with pus. No placenta was a lin the womb, but there was an abrada the here the placenta had been forcibly returned to the composition of the purpose that was the EESULT.

uries, which were inflicted by an intense in questionably used for the purpose tunent ut. an abortion. It must have been producing visician, or of some person other ework of a p.

trument un questionably used for the purpose trument un an abortion. It must have been for producing yscician, or of some person other han the deceased. The would have been almost mpossible for her to use the would have been almost mpossible for her for it would be exceedingly difficult for her to use produced the effects octiced in this case, the instrument. Women difficult for her to use produce an abortion on themselves by means of hastmanning but in such mass the outer organs were obtained and abraded, which was not found so between the timestall the instrument must have been in the hands of some one organs were uninjured, shaving that the instrument must have been in the hands of some one one and the state of the womb with the probe, suppose d, feeling some resistance, that the fortus was reached, and pressed upon the instrument to effect its death. The womb was enlarged about as much as that of a woman three month gone is 1 pregnancy. From appearances he should jud ge that the abortion took place from test days to two weeks before the woman's death, thot igh it might have been less. There was no dount that the direct cause of death was the violence used in producing an abortion.

In reply to a question by the Coroner, Dr. Henrotin stated that he found no indications of scrofuls; and to a juryman he stated that he did not think it possible for the woman's to have produced the effects which led to her death.

\*\*REAR-STRANCISCO.\*\*

reduced the effects which led to her death.

MRS. FRANCISCO.

A sister of the deceased, Mrs. M. Francisco, vas the next witness. She testified that she ast eaw her sister alive Monday morning; that he last conversation she had with her was three or four weeks ago, when she said she was not eeling well, but did not tell what was he matter, except that she thought she was pregnant. She had been separated rom her husband about two years, and he had not supported her for the past year. Vitness did not know what was the cause of the eparation. She repeated this statement when reseased by the Coroner, declaring that her sister lever told her the cause of the trouble. She had not seen her much during the past nine weeks; but, last Saturday night, learning that he was ill, went to see her. Three or four reeks ago, when talking about her pregnant condition, she told the witness that, if medicine alled to do her any good, she would old not say who she would employ to use instrument, nor did she tell who was the her of the child. She had two or three male ands.—Mr. Gates, who was in the lumber busiss; Mr. Lawrence, a traveling agent for a New k jewelry house; and a man named Fergu-Mr. Lawrence was in Chicago last Monard wort to Milwankes. After her water

son. Mr. Lawrence was in Cheago isset alonsay, and went to Milwankee. After her sister
died, the witness was told that Dr. Earle had
three rings belonging to her, and went to him to
get them. The first question he asked, was:

"IS SHE DEAD?"

Witness told him she was dead, and three or
four times asked him for the rings. He finally
raid that, inasmuch as he had lost the case, he
supposed he must give them up, and did so. He
said that if another doctor had not been called
in, he (Earle) could have brought her around all
right. Carrie Byrne, a friend of the decessed,
told the witness that Mr. Gates called the
doctor.]

told the witness that Mr. Gates called the actor.]

OTHER WITNESSES.

The testimony of Carrie Byross and Mrs. Mary Burns, at whose house Mrs. Talfrey died, did not throw much additional light upon the case, but was corroborative of the preceding evidence. They seemed unwilling to tell all they knew about the matter, and it was only by sharp questioning that important points were elicited. The facts ascertained were such as to prove, beyond question, that Mrs. Talfrey and her unborn child were murdered by an abortionist, and the Coroner is confident that the perpetrator of the crime, as well as the man at whose instigation or with whose assent it was committed, will be brought to justice. The fact that two or three important witnesses were not available, one of them being out of the city, rendered it necessary to adjourn the inquest subject to the rall of the Coroner.

# AMUSEMENTS.

Miss Jane Coombs played last evening at McVicker's to a botter house than any she has drawn during the week, an indication that the public is beginning to appreciate the fact that one of the best actresses of the country is playing in a round of pieces which belong to the legitimate, and of which she is among a very limited number of exponents. The drama was "Love's Sacrifice," a piece of the romantic order, abundant in strength of situation and pleasant dialogue, and adapted well to the capacity of the company. The result was a performance which amply rewarded the audience for their attention, and awoke them to a little more enthusiasm than Chicago people generally display. The points of acting in which Miss Coomba, as Margaret Elmore, displayed the delicate finenesses of a true artists of long experience and industry were taken intelligently, and received more liberal applanse than usual. This afternoon "The Love Chase" will be given, and this evening a repetition of "Love's Sacrifice" will give an opportunity to those who desire to see a good piece well played to gratify their taste.

roles of this kind. It was a very agreeable response to a demand for something good, and as

Botcherby was all that could be desired, looking and acting the part with good effect. Mr. Salsbury's personation of Farmer Grassbrook was another effective portrait, and may be recknoned among that gentleman's most decided and successful characterizations this season. Miss Meek was unusually well suited to the part of Mrs. Montressor, and the other roles were fairly sustained. The company generally appeared anxious to show itself at its best, and succeeded in playing more harmoniously and merrily than it has done for some time. "The Unequal Match" will be repeated twice to-day.

MISCELIANEOUS.

The Adelphi was crowded last evening, and the great double bill heartily applanced. The ladies' matinee will be given to-day as usual, and the evening performance, being the last for a week, will be crowded. "Little Sunshine" will gleam twice to-day at the Academy of Music. The house at Myers' Minstrels was unusually large last evening, very few seats remaining unoccupied. There appears to be no falling off in the attractions offered by the "colored breithren." The Globe is still doing a good business in the variety line. Matinee at all these houses will be given to-day.

bonsness will be given to-day.

PERSONAL.

Mr. John McOullough, the famous Califormian, regarded as the coming man in the theatrical profession, is in town, having arrived from New York to open his too brief engagement at the Academy of Music Monday, and is stopping at the Sherman House, His last visit of any duration was made eight years ago, when he played with Forrest at Crosby's Opera House. Times and places have changed since then, and Mr. McCullough is a stranger among the lofty buildings of the new city. He has been welcomed here by a very large number of distinguished gentlemen outside the profession, as the representative actor of the Far West, who are anxious to repay the hospitalities which San Francisco people always offer strangers from Chicago.

# CRIME.

Confession of the Murderer of the Haywood Family, in Putnam County, Ohio.

Other Criminal Items.

of the Haywood Family.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

J DELPHOS, O., April 10.—Goodwin, the mur des er of the Haywood family in Putnam County is sow in jail at Ottawa. His parents live within 2 r ailes of the Haywoods; hence, when Goodwin car se home, he confessed the whole transaction to his sister, entreating her not to tell of it. He is a uffering tarribly, and will likely make public

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

T. DLEDO, O., April 10.—Further particulars re

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

Toledo, O., April 10.—Further particulars received in regard to the murder in Putnam County on Thursday make it appear to be an unusually diabolical transaction.

The victims were a man named Haywood, 72 years of age, and his wife. The murderer, John W. Goodwin, called in the afternoon at the residence of Haywood, telling him that HE HAD THEED A SQUIRBE.

near the house, desired him to come out and turn the animal so that he (Goodwin) could shoot it. Haywood readily assented to this request and went out, but had not gone far when Goodwin, getting in his rear, deliberately fired at him, killing him instantly. Mrs. Haywood, who seems to have gone out either hefore or after the shooting, was next fir, at at, but not killed. The flend then went to the corpse of Haywood and, taking from it a pocks t-knife, followed Mrs. Haywood, and out her tha oat. He then returned to Haywood's corpse and robbed it of \$200, after which he tried to conceal the evidences of his crime by sink Not The Boddes of his crime by sink Not The Boddes of his crime by sink Not The Boddes of his crime by the senses after the commission of the deed, and fancying that his sister-in-law was a witness to the whole transaction, he made an effort to frighten her into silence by threatening to hall her. She immediately gave notice to the anaborities, who began pursuit and captured Goodwin the next morning, in the neighboring villago of Columbus Grove. Upon being apprehended he broke down and confessed all, and told where the buddes could be found. He says

HE HAD AN ACCOMPLICE,
but refuses to reveal his name. The most intense excitement prevailed, and it was with much difficulty that the authorities succeeded in saving him from lynching. He is now in fail at Ottawa, is utterly broken down, and passes his time crying bitterly.

Five Persons Indicted for Murder. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuns.
CHAMPAIGN, Ill., April 10.—The five men,
John Lyttle and two sons, Gus Shaw and
Charles Collins, arrested for the shooting of Joe
Burch a week ago, at Bordwille, were all indicted for murder yesterday by the Grand Jury.
They were released on bail.

The Shooting of Young Breckenridge. The Sheeting of Young Breckenridge.
Liouisville, April 10.—The Courier-Journal
has a full report of the shooting of young
Breckenridge at Lebanon, Tenn., yesterday. He
and some companions had been drinking during
the day, and a seeming playful dispute arose
between Breckenridge and John S. Anderson,
son of the Mayor of Lebanon, about the possession of an umbrella belonging to Breckenridge.
This was finally quieted, and Breckenridge asked
the party to drink. While they were leaning
over the bar, Anderson suddenly drew a Derringer pistol, and placing it at Breckenridge's head
fired, the ball penetrating the brain. Anderson
fled, and has not been captured, but a posse is
out after him. The tragedy is creating much
excitement in Kentucky, where the family of
young Breckenridge is so widely known.

A Long Island Railway Train Stopped and Hobbed by Righwaymen.

Ngw Yonk, April 10.—The New York Reening Post says: "The train which left Vanderbilt's Landing at Staten Island at 7 o'clock last evening was stopped about two miles out by a band of Italians, who tore up the track. Particulars of the outrage have not yet been received, save that the robbers secured the cash-box on the train, but where themselves soon arrested, and they are now locked up."

Miss Jane Coombe played last evening at MeVicker's to a better house than any ahe has drawn during the week, an indication that the public is beginning to appreciate the fact that one of the best actresses of the country is playing in a round of pieces which belong to the egitimate, and of which she is among a very limited number of exponents. The drams was at Love's Sacrifice," a piece of the romantic order, abundant in strength of situation and pleasant dialogue, and adapted well to the capacity of the company. The result was aperformance which smply rewarded the audience for their attention, and awoke them to slittle more eathintiam than Chicago people generally display. The points of acting in which Miss Coombe, as Margoret Elmore, displayed the delicate menesse of a true artists of long experience and industry were taken intelligently. The series and industry were taken intelligently, and this evening a repetition of "Love's Sacrifice" will give an opportunity to those who desire to see a good piece well played to gratify their tasts.

BOOLKY'S TRATHE.

L. Seems Showed a pity that nearly a whole week of Miss Regeres suggestment should have been suffered to pass before that lady appeared by bydign and mannesses in a role to which, by any her in the beginning of the week, her acting at the company and with good discretion by the players. The part of Hester Grazebrook played y man and mannesses in a role to which, by any her in the beginning of the week, her acting at the company and with good discretion by the players. The part of Hester Grazebrook played to principly and the company and with good discretion by the players. The part of Hester Grazebrook played y man and the strength of the company and with good discretion by the players. The part of Hester Grazebrook played y man and the strength of the company and with good discretion by the players. The part of Hester Grazebrook played by Miss Rogors is not which does not creat any remarkable degree of intensity, but a frank singular played to the company

TEMPERANCE

The Women Make the Rounds of Saloons in Pittsburgh.

Anti-Temperance People of Fort Wayne to Have a Grand Mass-Meeting.

Other Notes of the Anti-Rum Crusade.

PITTSBURGH.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PITTSBURGH. April 10.—The ladies of this city, on account of the bad weather and the bad condition of the streets, did not crusade to-day. In the Rev. Dr. Noble's, the Third Presbyterian, church a very large temperance meeting was held, at which much spirit and enthusiasm was

wille, made a speech, in which
HE DENOUNCED THE PRESS

as being shackled by the liquor men; and he
charged the reporters with being the hirelings of
the saloon-keepers. In the face of this, which
proves itself a falsehood, the reports of the
meetings published here have been impartial and
correct, and the reporters have stood the insults
and abuse of the mob to

PROTECT THE VALUE.

and abuse of the mob to
PROTECT THE LADIES.

After the reverend gentleman had made the
above assertion, several ladies took the floor and
said that whatever the opinion of the editors
might be the reporters had proved their trace
friends, giving impartial reports.

THE CLEBGYMAN FINALLY RETRACTED
his statement with recard to the press.

THE CLERGYMAN FINALLY ESTABLISH his statement with regard to the press.

Though orders have been issued to the police to prevent sidewalk gatherings, the women will again start out to-morrow morning to visit saloons. This evening a large mass meeting for the cause was held in the Bingham Street South Side Church, where the Rev. Mr. Worden made a more temperate speech.

INDIANA.

INDIANA.

GOSHEN.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

GOSHEN, Ind., April 10.—The women engaged in the temperance crusade are gaining in numbers daily, and seem more determined than ever to carry on a war of extermination. As yet they have not prayed in the saloons, but, inspired by the remarks of Mr. Van Pelt, who addressed them last night, to go at once to the grog-shops and pray at the saloon-keepers, instead of holding prayer-meetings in the churches half a mile away, they will probably do so before long.

Mr. Van Pelt said that he would still be dispensing liquor to his customers, but, for the visits of the ladies. They besieged his saloon for more than thirty days, and, by their carnest prayers and entreaties, caused him to feel ashamed of the business in which he was sugaged, and to destroy his stock of liquors in the presence of a vast assemblage. It was the happiest moment of his existence when the women, eighty in number, gained a victory over him by praying in his saloon. He did not believe there was a saloon-keeper in the United States who could withstand this movement.

No business of importance was transacted at the meetings held to-day.

FORT WAYNE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

No business of importance was transacted at the meetings held to-day.

FORT WAYNE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicage Tribune.
FORT WAYNE, Ind. April 10.—After a quiet of a few days 'duration, another immense temperance mass-meeting was held to-night in the First Preebyterian Church, the largest Protestant church in the city. The large sudience showed undiminished interest in the movement. Mrs. F. S. Aveline, Vice-President of the Ladies' Christian Temperance Union, presided. Remarks were made by several; those by the Rev. A. Marne being the most pertinent. He read extracts from the daily papers of the city in reference to the movement, and pitched into editors, lawyers, and politicians in an unsparing manner. The ladies have begun a large number of prosecutions, which are now under consideration by the Grand Jury. To-morrow a large demonstration is promised by the opponents of the ladies' movement.

sideration by the Grand Jury. To-morrow a large demonstration is promised by the opponents of the ladies movement.

LAPORTE.

Special Dispatch to the Chicaso Tribune.

LAPORTE.

LAPORTE, Ind., April 10.—To-day, for the first time since the organization of a Women's Temperance Society, in addition to the numerous prosecutions that have been instituted, the saloons have been visited by a squad of eleven praving women, led by Mrs. Mendenhall, of Richmond, Ind. They held their service inside where permitted to do so, and otherwise on the sidewalk. This action brought crowds together, but the Mayor and Marshal enforced the ordinance preventing obstruction of the sidewalks. out the Mayor and Marshal enforced the ordinance preventing obstruction of the sidewalks and for the protection, of business men in their lawful occupations. Several salcon-keepers to-day were arrested, and John Westenfelder signed the pledge in preference to being procecuted. In each of Mr. Beyer's four cases before Justice Whitehead, the fine was \$10 and costs, amounting to \$77 in all. It is said that most of the cases will be appealed to higher courts. Never yet has so much excitement been created here.

# MICHIGAN.

MICHIGAN.

KALMAZOO.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribume.

KALMAZOO, April 10.—The raid of the praying band upon saloons in Kalamazoo commenced this morning. Four saloons were visited to-day, including the Kalamazoo House. The band consisted of sixty-four ladies,—a fozen praying women and about four dozen singers. They were fairly treated, but met with no success. They will continue this kind of proceeding for several days, after which sterner measures will be adopted. So many women on the streets caused a good deal of excitement, and large crowds of people followed them.

LANSING.

Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

LANSING, Mich., April 9.—The Ladies' Temperance Union will discontinue their daily prayer-meeting and devote their attention to committee-work. A pledge in the form of an appeal has just been circulated to-day. It is the intention to canvass the whole city.

The ladies of Owosso and Ionia.

owosso and Ionia have organized for the temperance movement, and are now fighting the demon in his den.

OHIO.

BETAN.

Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

BRYAN, O., April 8.—The temperance-movement still continues in Bryan. The novelty, however, having worn off, the general excitement upon the subject has considerably toned down. As yet not a single whisky-saloon or beer-shop has yielded to the melodious and prayerful efforts of the ladies: but the fluid, in all its varieties, flows as much as it ever did. Daily prayer-meetings are held in churches, after which the crusaders besiege the saloon-doors with prayers and hymns. Thus far the saloon-keepers, all but one, refuse them admission. The ladies seem determined to "fight it out on this line if it takes all summer." Van Pelt one week ago lectured in Long's Hall, to a large audience, on the subject of temperance.

\*\*Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.\*\*

WAUSEON. O., April 9.—The election on Monday passed off quietly, but it was the largest vote ever polled here for corporation officers. The contest was Temperance vs. Whisky. The Temperance Councilmen were elected by twenty-seven majority, and the Mayor by one majority. There may be a contest on the latter. He is a Democrat.

The ladies move on the saloons daily, holding prayer-meetings on the sidewalk, is they are not admitted for that purpose. Two druggists have signed the pledge. The new Council will probably pass a prohibitory ordinance, which will close the saloons.

ILLINOIS.

ILLINOIS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

KANKAKEE, III., April 10.—A large and enthusiastic mass-meeting was held here to-night, and a ladies' committee reported the following ticket for the consideration of the citizens: For Mayor-Richard Lauery, present incumbent; for City-Marshal—Frank Girard; for Alderman—Joseph Cruiss, Herman Kenaga, Peter Webler, Silas Enyart, and M. Erginger. A ratification meeting is announced for Monday night. Money is being freely spent by whisky candidates.

MAINE.

MAINE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

Bangor. Me., April 10.—An enthusiastic meeting was held yesterday evening, and the city liquor-agency was roundly abused. Miss Maggie Appleton added to the interest of the meeting by singing-temperance songs, and it was very noticeable that many more young men were present than formerly. After the meeting, the young ladies took the pledge through the hall, and the young men were taken by storm, the ladies taking care that none should leave

the hall without signing. Several of the handsomest young lades in the city have formed a band of their own under the direction of Mrs. W. H. Lawrence, who will teach them temperance-songs. The new band proposes to labor as an auxiliary to the old one, and will furnish music at the temperance-meetings and at the saloons. The usual raids on the Rockland dealers took place yesterday, but nothing was found. The dealers are cautious, but beverages are dispensed to thirsty mortals as in the days of yore.

MASSACHUSETTS.

WORCESTER.
WORCESTER, April 10.—The temperance crusade is undoubtedly more vigorous here than anywhere else in New England. At a meeting held last night in the Baptist Church, the pastor, the Rev. Mr. Balleman, spoke for some time, and aimed directly at the Bay State House, which place he thought should be attacked.

places.

A CONSIDERATE SALOON-KEEPER.

Dodendorf's family dwelt on the floor above his saloon, and he invited the women up-stairs into a private parlor, and there conversed with them, saying a saloon was not a fit place to receive ladies in, and also that their prayers and pleadings would be more affecting if they were made in the homes of the dealers instead of in their saloons. They were not affecting enough at his home, however, to induce him to sign the pleade.

Lyon said that he had sold out; he was merely bar-tender for his successor. One personal y bar-tender for his successor One persoledge was taken at Stratton's, and that

COMMLETED THE VICTORIES
of the day. No crowds followed them, and there
was, consequently, no excitement, all the dealer

# WHAT IS THE COST OF OUR PLOWS ?

Pana, 111., April 7,,1874. of the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:
Sin: There has been a great deal said of late alout the profits of middlemen, especially that class that deals in agricultural implements. One writer has very truthfully said that the farmers "know, or think they know," what the agricul-tural dealers' profits are. Well, as, farmers—for I am one,—we know that they have been getting I am one,—we know that they have been getting from 25 to 100 per cent, according to the article they sell. Now, what we wish to know is this: What does it cost to manufacture plows, cultivitors, etc.? Our sulky-plows cost us from \$60 to \$75. For instance, Briggs & Enoch sell the Skinner sulky-plow at or about \$50 apiece by wholesale. We are ever ready and willing to tell what it costs to raise a bushel of corn, wheat, our potatoes, or anything clest that we raise outs or potatoes, or anything clest that we raise oats, or potatoes, or anything else that we raise to seil; and I say it is but fair and just that the manufacturers should tell us the cost of their implements. I dare say they won't dare do it, but they should. We will say "Bravo!" to the manufacturer that will come out and tell us the cost of his plows.

W. H. Arnoud.

# MRS. STANTON ON FREE TRADE.

BERTHOLY HOME, Livingston Co., fil., April 8, 1874.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:
Sir: The present temperance-crusade has also developed a Free-Trade sentiment of a wholesome, common-sense, and practical nature.

Mrs. Stanton thus relieves her mind, in a temperance-address, upon the question of, not who shall wear partaloons, but where we shall buy them. Her idea seems to be, that the first buy them. Her idea seems to be, that the first point is to get them. Where they come from, or who has made them, is a secondary consideration, provided they are good and cheap. Mrs. Stanton says:

I would rather, with the purse in my own hand, buy a good, substantial suit of clothes for my boy, put his feet in the best English stockings, double heels and toes, and, with the ballot in my own hand, secure Free Trade, good cloth and stockings at low prices, than to spend my days patching the cheap things that Fater-

tection.

The New York *Tribune* is also forced to make the following admission in regard to a system which it has persistently sought to fasten upon this country, and which as Mr. Dodge said, the other day, "was driving American merchants to Jayne steps aside at a moment when the system that from every commercial resort, arises a fierce, indignant clamor for reform, to which Congress cannot well re-main insensible. Very probably Jayne will be remem-bered in history as the last of the seizers.

# THE NEW MICHIGAN-CAPITOL

Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

LANSING, Mich., April 9.—Work on the new Capitol was commenced yesterday, over fity men being employed on the walls. It is the intention soon to increase the number of men to

# VESSEL-OWNERS' CONVENTION

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

MILWAUKER, Wis., April 10.—At a meeting of vessel-owners this afternoon, Charles M. Norris and Zach Paveland were appointed delegates to the Convention of vessel-owners, to meet on the 15th inst at Detroit, with R. P. Fitzgerald and Charles Johnson as alternates.

Wilson Sewing-Machine Company.

This evening the exhibition of specimens of work done by the Wilson Sewing-Machine, which has been open for a week past, will close, and it is donbiful if another opportunity to witness such elaborate sewing another opportunity to witness such elaborate sewing will be offered to the ladies of Chicago for sometime to come. The exhibition rooms are in the Company's building at No. 197 State street. The main attraction is a life size figure of a female, dressed in garments that have elicited the encomiums of every one who has seen them. The toller represents six months' work, and is claborate in the extreme, and the sewing is so neat and beautiful that one almost doubts that it could have been done by a machine. There are other magnificent specimens of workmanship on display, and the ladies will miss a profitable entertainment if they fail to call and see the articles to-day.

Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Bailroad Sunday's Train.

The Through Pacific Express for Omaha, Salt Lake, San Francisco, and all Far-West points, will leave to-morrow morning (Sunday), April 12, by the "Great Burlington Route," starting from the Central Depot. foot of Lake street, at 10 a.m., and stopping at Indiana avenue and Canal street stations. Tickets and sleeping-car berths may be had at 59 Clark street, and at the depots. Through tickets, via C. & N. W. R. R. or C., R. I. & P. R. R., will be good on this train. D. W. Hitchcock, General Passenger-Agent.

Fine Residence and Lot at Auction.
On Monday afternoon next at half-past 3 o'clock, on the premises, C. C. Thayer & Co., Real-Estate Auctioneers, will sell that very choice and desirable dwelling and lot, No. 599 North Clark street. Parties desiring a good home, or wishing to make a profitable investment, should attend this sale. The property is good, and worthy the attention of buyers.

Wall-paper at Hilger, Jenkins & Faxon's, 107 State street; prices 8, 10, 12, 15, and 20 cents per roll, and all fine goods in proportion. Call and examine their fine and extensive stock before purchasing.

Bargains in Pianos.
A few good seven-octave rosewood pianos, at prices from \$200 to \$300.
Reed's Temple of Music, corner Desrborn and Van Buren streets.

or Aidering. Peter
inger. A
I read in the Gazette from day to day of the
victorious march of the crusaders, and I longed
to do something for mankind. The movement
reached here, and I entered into it. I went to
the prayer-meetings, and for the first time I
prayed in public. Increasing in the spirit and
in confidence, I spoke in meeting. Insolved by
this success I continued to speak at every opportunity, and to seek opportunities. The infectious
enthusiasm of these meetings, the fervor of the
grayers, the frankness of the relations of experiences, and it
young men
wrought me up to such a state of physical and
mental exaltation that all other places and things
were dull and unsatisfactory to me. I began by
going twice a week, but I soon got so interested
that I went every day, and then twice a day and

hour for the morning prayer meeting came-round I found the attraction irresistints. My household grew more and more disnitated. My husband, an industrious man, too faith and the

hnsband, an industrious man, too faithful in providing for his family to spend his earnings for drink, found his home a scene of neglect, his children uncared for, and his wife making the house her sojourning place only between meetings, and her mind absorbed in one subject almost to the point of monomania. Then he began to look elsewhere for quiet, and comfort, and mental variety. His remaining in the even tenor of his way while I was lifted up by this excitement, made him appear to me so unsympathizing and wicked that I almost hated him. But in the morning, and afternoon, and evening prayer and conference meetings, and crusades and salles, I drowned my consciousness and conscience. It was a daily dissipation from which it seemed impossible to tear myself. In the intervals at home I felt as I can fancy the drinker at the breaking down of a long spree.

At length one of my children caught the scarlet fever, and compelled me to stay at home. This brought me to my senses, and I realized my situation. I now wonder at the excitement in which I have lived, and at my neglect of duty to my husband and children. I now feel that woman has an important mission in the saving of her own family which no undertaking for mankind will justify her for neglecting, and that though she try to save the whole world, yet if the lose her own husband's soul by the effort, she will make a shipwreck of herself. I perceive that she cannot make up for neglect of her promise to love and cherish him by diffusing her love over mankind. In fine, I now feel that her mission is first to her own household. I am now a chastened crusader. My sympathies are with the cause of temperance reform, but I am less intemperate in the work than I was, and I believe that I and mine are better for it, while the world has lost nothing by the change to moderation.

LIFE IN ST. PETERSBURG.

LIFE IN ST. PETERSBURG. Letter From Minister Marshall Jew-

clie-Fis Impressions of the People and the Climate—A Ball at the Paince.

A letter from the Hon Marshall Jewell, United States Minister to Russia, to a lady relative in Rochester, is published by the Democrat of that city. It is dated at St. Petersburg, March 5, and reads as follows:

"I wonder whether you don't think I am lost sometimes. I am not, but an quite firmly anchored up in this so-called cold dimate. It has not been cold at all this winter, though I understand it is exceptional. We have had about ten days of zero weather, not more; and those run five to ten degrees below only; a few days and nights down to ten degrees above zero, but most of the time twenty to thirty degrees above, cloudy, sour weather; but now it is bright and suny—a foot or two of snow only. No trouble in sleeping warm at all. Wood is burned mostly, and costs about \$8 per cord; plenty of coal, but all from England, and costs about \$10 per ton—soft coal. Houses are perfectly comfortable, all with double windows, and fitted in close and tight, so we suffer most from want of ventilation. Housekeeping is both troublesome and expensive. We have a Russian footman who speaks English, French, and German; a German butler who speaks English and Prench; German cook, speaking Russian and German; shows the lower order, who do the most of the work, in fact. Oh yes, and a "lampiste," or man to attend the door, look after the fires, and trim lamps,—a Russian who speaks a little English and French. Besides these, we have one or two coachmen, a man part of the time to bring up wood and coal, a man once a week to brush and polish the waxed floors, and a man every other day to come in and water the flowers, of which every fine house must have a lot. Isn't this a crew, besides a French lady's maid, which we always have. The houses are heated by stoves and grates. We have fifteen fires all told in cold weather and twelve or ten always in winter.

"For two months before Lent we did little but attend balls, parties, dinners, receptions, routs, and presenta

Grand Dukes and Duchesses, Prince Arthur of England, and fifteen or twenty Princes from Asia and Europe besides. We had had a separate presentation to them all previously. They all danced and mingled with the crowd. The new married Duchess of Edinburgh, in whose honor this ball was given, wore the celebrated Russian diamond necklace, estimated to be worth \$20,000,000. The Empress' cross was trimmed with solitaire diamond buttons, each one of which was worth \$50,000 or \$100,000. All the imperial ladies were diamond crowns. It is thought there were more diamonds worn that night than ever before at one time, as they came night than ever before at one time, as they came from the three Empires of Germany, England, and Russia. It is of no use to try to describe

and Russia. It is of no use to try to describe the scene.

"A week afterward there was a small and select ball given there to 100 guests. At this time the supper was laid in the large hall, which is about 100 by 350 feet, and 40 feet high. Forty palm-trees, 20 to 30 feet high, had been brought from the greenhouse; round each was built a table for ten or twenty guests; 8,000 candles lighted this room, so we sat down to supper in a real palm-grove. It was magnificent beyond description. This is latitude 60, the same as that of Greenland.

"Speaking of greenhouses, we visited one the

"Speaking of greenhouses, we visited one the other day for trees and shrubs, ferns and cactionly, not flowers, which has 30,000 varieties in it, and 70,000 pots or specimens. All the corps diplomatique are invited every winter. There appears to be no end to the money this Court 'spends on such an occasion. This, of course, is seldom done. The Emperor is a splendid man, very polite, and for that matter so are they all to us. There is little or no middle class in Russia. The few live like Princes; the many work and live like slaves. Very fine and handsome people are the nobility; very low and degraded are the working classes. But it is vasily improved under this Emperor, who is really a just and good man. Russia has its own code of morals, I suppose, which the people live up to. From our point of view there are no morals here. They all cross themselves on going past a church or shrine. There is a shrine in every house, in the presence of which no one can wearhis hat, not even the Emperor. So inside a Russian door hats off—a carpenter's shop, saloon, or palace—it's all the same. They keep Lent rigidly. Circuses and theatres are full Sundays, except in Lent.

"There are over sixty 'proswicks' or fetedays in the year, on which no one will work. Sunday is less cared for, though generally no work is done on that day, Drunkenness is more common than in any country in the world. Common people drink all the 'books' they can get. Their food is a black sour, rye bread and cabbage-soup mostly.

"But they are a good-natured, laughing race of beings. There is but little social life here, though in fact her much visiting, as we do it evenings. So much social intercourse comms from our schools and religious affinities, which are entirely lacking in this country, that it makes the difference very marked to an American. The French language is almost as much used as the Russian; more so, in fact, in the higher circles. Most of the Government officers speak English, also, and more than half the Russians in meet. All the young ladie

ter. So all the stories about this being so bad a climate appear to us to be a humbug. But great care is necessary, and that everybody takes of himself. So in this way we get along, and on the whole, find the climate not bad. Do I like it? Well, some. Don't believe I should want to spend my life here, though. It is a great thing to see for a time, and I find my collesques pleasant people, and the social life of indoors was enjoyed for a time. In all the elements of strength and greatness America is so far a head of Europe that the contrast is painful. So my eyes constantly turn toward Hartford after all. But I read a great deal of politics and write many letters, and hear from home daily almost.

Last evening about 10:30 o'clock the show-window of Stark Bros., 314 West Indiana street, caught fire from a leaking gas pipe, and but for the exertion of Mr. T. L. Stark the whole store must have burned. As it was, he extinguished the fire with a loss of about \$100, fully insured. Mr. Stark was severely burned about the hands and face.

Mr. Stark was severely burned about the hands and face.

At ten minutes to 12 last night fire was discovered on the second floor of the three-story frame building, 420 West Randolph street. The alarm was turned in from Box 521, and the Fire Department were shortly on hand, Nos. 414, 416, and 418 West Randolph street are occupied by a large frame building, used as a livery-stable by Crossman & Co., and the West Side Rink is Nos. 422, 424, and 425 of the same street. As the fire was well under way when the alarm was given, and the building was surrounded, as above stated, by large frame structures, Marshal Benner gave a second alarm; but, through the skillful management and direction of the Marshal, and the prompt obedience and well-directed efforts of the firemen, the flames were confined to the laundry building. When the fire first broke out, great fears were entertained lest the horses and animals of Montgomery Queen's circus, that have wintered in the rink; should be burned, but they were saved. The Oriental Laundry was owned by A. B. Pullman and E. Jennings, and there was burned or destroyed by water nearly all the goods in the building. Mr. Jennings stated to the reporter of The Tangung that his loss would be about \$90,000, including building, stock and machinery. The insufance is about two-thirds the loss, held by several companies which could not all be ascertained. The Parmers' Mutual of York, Penn., the Allemania of Cleveland, and the Kanass of Leavenworth, each had \$1,000.

## MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

The Duchess of Edinburgh has a faultless English accent.

There are 1,200 shades of the different colerors of kid gloves.

Butter will be 56 years old next November. The proposal to make the anniversary of his birth a day of national fasting and prayer excites much enthusiasm.—Brooklyn Argus.

Mme. Lenoir Joeserand, who has just died at Paris, has left the sum of 10,000,000 francs for the purpose of building a hospital, to be named after her late husband. In accordance with M. Josserand's wishes, she has left to the State a collection of objects of art, valued at 800,000 francs, which it took thirty years to gather.

—A little girl, playing in a field near Westminster, Mass., was attacked by a savage bull. Her brother, aged 15, climbed over the fence, and bravely fought the bull with a stick. "Bun, sissy! run quick!" shouted the boy, and she saved herself by obeying. The boy, however, was gored so terribly that very likely he will die of the hurt.

—A clergyman at Clarinda, O., was away from home when the crusade began. He returned in the evening, and saw his wife standing at the bar of a salcon, singing as loud as she could yell. He supposed she was drunk, and, entering the salcon, the tears rolling down his face, he said: "Come home, wife, you have ruined me—drunk—drunk."

—A distinguished French physician suggests that the annoyance of hiring wet nurses may be happily obviated by making infants take their nourishment direct from a cow without the intervention of a bottle. The trifling inconvenience of keeping a cow in the nursery, especially if one has an apartment on the fourth floor, is, of course, scarcely worthy mention.—New York World.

—The American Register, of Paris, informs us that dancing is going out of fashion in Europe.

course, scarcely worthy mention.—New York World.

—The American Register, of Paris, informs us that dancing is going out of fashion in Europe, and says: "If men and women could firt as conveniently and as pleasantly without its protection, it would be given up altogether in civilized countries."

—When the celebrated French chemist Orfila was on one occasion a witness at a trial for poisoning, he was asked by the President," replied the expert; "but I must know beforehand the age of the fly, its sex, its temperament, its condition and habit of body, whether married or single, widow or maiden, widower or bachelor."

—A French paper tells the following as true: "A man arrived the other evening at the Luxemburg Garden just as the gates were being shut. He said, 'I have hurried back; I left my wife in here on a beuch.' The gate-keeper replied, 'I am very sorry—the garden will not be open until to-morrows,' and he locked the gate.

—We see it stated that it will take at least twenty years more to build the spires of Cologne Cathedral to the required altitude of 600 feet. This is the first time our suspicions have been aroused that Mullet had anything to do with the spires of the Cologue Cathedral.—Brooklyn.

—President Grant's cottage at Long Branch is

This is the first time our suspicious have been aroused that Mullet had anything to do with the spires of the Cologue Cathedral.—Brooklyn. Argus.

—President Grant's cottage at Long Branch is being enlarged and renovated, and will be occupied by the President and his family about the middle of June.

—"Hazing" has broken out in an offensive manner again at the Naval Academy. The ringleader is the son of a Rear-Admiral; but the Secretary says neither personal friendship nor political distinction shall interfere with his previously announced decision in such matters.

—John S. Damrell is no longer Chief Engineer of the Boston Fire Department. Capt. William A. Greene assumed command last Tuesday. Mr. Damrell has served the city in the capacity of fireman for twenty-six years.

—The death is announced of Mrs. Edward J. Lowell, of Boston. She was a daughter of the late Samuel G. Goodrich ("Peter Parley").

—A pupil in the Deaf and Dumb Asylum at Hartford, who saw the Essex statesman on the train bearing Summer's remains, wrote out this description of him: "I saw Ben Butler in the drawing-room car, and his eye opens nice, but his other eye somewhat cross-shuts."

—Vice-President Wilson visited Wilmington, Del., last Saturday, and during his stay was the guest of Mr. Jonkins, editor of the Commercial. Mr. Wilson contemplates a trip to Europe.

—Dr. Winchell, who, a little over a year ago, vacated the chair he had so long filled in the University of Michigan, to accept the Chancellorship of the Syracuse, N. Y., University, has resigned his new official position.

—It is reported that the new United States District-Judge, William J. Wallace, of Syracuse, N. Y., is an attorney of the New York Central & Hudson River Rajlroad Company. Senator Conkling is counsel for this Company in the celebrated suit for back taxes brought against it by the Government. The Hon. Richard Crowley, another of Pro-Consul Conkling's appointees, represents the United States as District-Attorney. The conduct of these intimate politicians and Admi

afford a point for close observation.—Albany Aryus.

—The cause of the deep hostility in Canada against Riel is that when he was at the head of the Provisional Government of Assimboin, he sentenced to execution an Orangeman named Thomas Scott. Riel and his constituents who sent him to Parliament are Roman Catholics, and the Orangemen of Canada have resolved that the penalty of murder shall be enforced on him. The shooting of Scott appears to have been without justification, even assuming that Reil and his counselors had the right to exercise the power of a government de facto. It is maintained, however, that the Canadian authosities, in accepting the surrender of the rebels, condoned all political offenses, and that the murder of Scott was a political offenses.

The Ruby and Sapphire.

Next in hardness to the diamond comes the ruby and sapphire, identical in composition, being both nearly pure alumina, which also constitutes the mineral corundam, so useful as a polishing and grinding agent. Emery, too, is only an impure form of alumina. The ruby of the first water is a deep red, itustrous stone, admired everywhere, and especially in the East. It is found cheefly in the Kingdom of Ava, whose sovereign retains the finest rubies as his private property. Out in a flat table, bordered with small facets, and surrounded by brilliants, it is an exceedingly handsome stone, and a very precious one, nearly approaching the diamond in value. A ruby of one carat is worth about \$150 in New York, and a ruby of over three carats is actually more valuable, than a diamond of equal weight, because much rarer. Rubies are very well imitated by passes, and not unfrequently very and garnets.

MARRIAGES

SOOTHING SYRUP.

SOOTHING

SYRUP CHILDREN

TEETHING. AUCTION SALES.

By GEO. P. GORE & CO., AT AUCTION.

On Saturday, April 11, at 9 o'clock, We shall offer the Latest Spring Styles of Household Furniture.

Marble-top Sideboards, Wardrobes, Riegant Parlor Suits, Marble and Wood-top Chamber Sets, Black Walnuts Bedsteads and Bursous, Lounges, Rockers, Whatsots, Chairs, Marble and Wood-top Tables, Hair and Husk Mattresses, Mirrors, Carpots, Plated Ware, Show Cases, Dubin, 15 Crates W. G. Crockery, 50 Cases Glassware. DRYGOODS

Our sale for Tuesday, April 14, will include from as reactions in every line.

A fine display of Fancy Goods, Jewelry, Laces, &c.
Dress Goods, including a line of Rich Dress Sulfi and Islams, also Alpacas, Sulfingry, Linens, &c.
Straw Goods: Men's, Ladies, Junens, &c.
Straw Goods: Men's, Ladies, Junens, &c.
Straw Goods: Men's, Ladies, Junens, &c.
Johns Sale Goods, Ladies, Junens, &c.
Johns Handkerchiefs, Bosoms, Towels, Maphins, &c.
Sale opens at 9 do s. m.

Also regular sale of Ingrain Carpots at II c'sheet.

GEO. P., GORE 2 00; Open and Top Buggies, Democrats, Express Waster.

AT AUCTION, ON TURSDAY, APRIL 14, AT 11 A. M. GEU. P. GORE & CO., 68 and 70 Wabanas 800 Cases Boots and Shoes of All Grades

GEO. P. GORE & CO., SPECIAL.

## THE ATTENTION OF DEALERS IN HARDWARE

Cutlery, Silver-plated Goods, etc., is called to our sale of THURSDAY, April 16, at which time we shall offer a hill line of Table and Pocket Cutlery, Scissors, Shose, etc. Also, Plated Casters, Goblets, Baskets, Kniva, Feck, Spoons, etc. Saws, Shovels, Axe, Hammer, Haidair, Now is the time to stock up. Sale at 9:20 a. m. GEO. P. GORE & CO., & and 70 Wabsher. By WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., AUCTIONEERS, NO. 108 MADISON-ST.,

WE SHALL HOLD OUR Regular Saturday Sale Of Household Goods, Parior Suits, Piane Fortes, Capper Sets, Carpetings, Oil Cloths, Table Outlord, Find Wars, Beds, Bedding, Table Linns, otc., etc., BAULDAY MORNING, April 11, a 9% o'clock, at our law Rooms, 108 East Madison-six WM. A. BUTTERRS & CO., Auctions

# WE SHALL SELL THE HOUSEHOLD EFFECTS

Marble House, 217 South Sangamon-st. 

WE SHALL SELL THE ENTIRE FURNITURE

Dwelling No. 855 Wabash-av., TUESDAY MORNING, April 14, at 16 o'clock, on the promises. The whole comprises parior sits, chambesets, dining stom and kitchen-furniture, Brussel, suppets, mirrors, together with the usual variety requires from housekeeping.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Autimeers.

WE SHALL SELL
THE UNCLAIMED GOODS of the United States Express Co. Wednesday Morning, April 11, at 10 collect, at our Rooms, 108 East Madison-st.
WM. A. BUUTERES & CO., Austicasers.
WE SHALL SELL. Buggies, Phaetons, Harness, &c.
THURSDAY, April 16, at 10 o clock, at 108 Mallored.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.

BRY GOODS, CLOTHING, BOOTS, SHOTS, &,
THURSDAY, at 10 o'clock, at 100 Maddies, at 100 Maddies,

The SLAUGHTER CONTINUES TO-DAY at ST CHROMOS, ENGRAVINGS, &c.

Now is the time to buy to get Pictures and Bibles and N.P. HARRISON, Ancies

THIS MORNING, at 9 1-2 c'clock, &t 306
and 206 East Madison-st. FURNITURE, Carpets, &c.

Walnut and Painted Chamber Sets, Parior Sets, Marke and Wood Top Gentre Tables, Extension Tables, instand Wood Top Burens and, Extension Tables, instand Wood Top Burens and, Extension Tables, instand Prices, Wardrober Springs, Wardrober Springs, Wardrober Springs, Wardrober Springs, Table Springs, Wardrober Springs, Wardrober Springs, Extension Springs, Wardrober Springs,

By WILLIS, LONG & CO. This Morning, April 11, at 9 1-2 0'Clock,
REGULAR SATURDAY SALE OF
Furniture and Household Goods,
Parlor and Chamber Sets, Carpets, Chrome Jetding, Mattresses, Crocker, O', Jerg, Chamber, Jetand Show-Cases. Also, one Billiard Table, complete as
and Show-Cases Also, one Billiard Table, complete as
and Show-Cases. Also, one Billiard Table, complete as
sound Cane and Wood-Seat Chair.
WILLIS, LONG & CO., Australian

By BRUSH, SON & CO., Salesroom, 41 South Canalet. FURNITURE THIS MORNING, at 10 o'clock, will be and particularly marble-top Chamber Sots, Dressing Ossesses, Surcaus, Cormodos, Contre and Est, Nacistales, Easy Chairs, Louinges, Mirrors, Mattrass, Systems, Stoves, Janyo line of Brussels and Wesley, Carpotte, BRUSH, SON & CO., Assesses.

VOLUME 27.

REAL ESTAT I OFFE

The Following Prop gain, on Easy

Three 2-story basement, smi house, all modern improvement less \$112 to 18-foot alley, on De-Four 2-story and basement bri provements, on Chicago-av., or The very desirable business of theigen-ats., 3526, 3-story and 100 feet on Larrabee-st., near

pply at JOHN A.

Room 2, No. 57 North Clark-et., b FOR SALE OR FO Desiring to concentrate our Factory, cor. of West Twen Factory, cor. of West Twen Factory, cor. of West Twen Factory at the cor. of Clar the pied by us, at the cor. of Clar the pied by us, at the cor. of Clar t

To Sell, Exchange, or Rent, residence situated in the gro of Prairie-av, and Forty firstry is sty is worth \$20,000, but we reat sacrifice, or rented a Corner Clark an South Chic

The lots in Taylor's selling rapidly. Go a property before purch railroad tickets furnish south Chicago, oppo House. For particulars call at 127 Dearborn-st. EXCHAI

\$6.000. Four UNINCUM lots in the City of Brooklyn, or exchange for merchand property. Address. L. D. BRADS For Sale or Brick factory, three stories, 50x102, and wood-working machinery, coruse? Sewart-av., adjoining the P. & F. Wisse and machinery are in thorough rest on favorable terms. Inquire SURY, or FRED L. FARR & CO.,

FOR SAI

FOR SA A fine Large Residence on the Wes

FINANCIAL DIM

SAVINGS ( 105 CLARK-ST., Methodist

ender for abstract or legal examination of EO. SCOV
WM. KELSEY REED, Cashier.
NOTE—During the recens panic, the speaks on demand, without notice. \$5,000

MEDICAL Medical and Electric

FOR THE CARE AND TRE LADIES AND GE SUFFERING W NERVOUS & CHRONIC 123 CALUMET 12 Calumet.av. is within two blook of Depot of the Illinois Central Ra; gan Central Railrod. It is one lives horse-cars at Twenty-third-st. makes connection with all the other JUSTIN HAYES, M. D.,

LAW PUBLICA GRANGE DIRE

A Complete Directory of Farmers of the Northwest, comprising Illing Minnesota, Karnas, Nebraska, Miss and Michigan, has been prepared founds, and its offered to those desired that the man on the most liberal term about 10,000 organizations, with a mail a.millower of the man and the Secretary or Master of each. Figures, address H. D. EMRI terms, address H. D. EMRI GENERAL NO

TO THE T The burning of our of has occasioned delay ders. The following us in good shape to promptly.

PHILADELPHIA C 6 Cts. a IMPORTED LAGI ARBLE PILLAR, corner Rando

DANBURY Ourse family brawls and dyspessessible. Subscriptions and adventure office, Journal Building. DISSOLUTION 1 DISSOLUT
The copartnership heretofore cuis
same of Jones, Bailey & Co., is this
had consent.

WANTED NORTHERN PACIFIC F WARTED in exchange for Clarifor of the Wisconsin Co. See in Medicon, Wis